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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe

London, May 2, 1822.—The wisdom that continued several most oppressive taxes with a view to a Sinking Fund of five millions, and then proposed an addition to our Debt in order to obtain a relief from part of the annual burden of the pensions, which was so happily exposed by Mr. Brongham on Monday night, received still farther elucidation last night. The pension speculation is not very likely to prove peculiarly attractive to capitalists. The length of time during which they must continue to advance money, consequently before they can enjoy the benefit of their speculation, the chance of war in the interim which gives to it a peculiarly hazardous character, are all certainly far from being a recommendation in its favour; and any bargain entered into with the public, cannot be expected, under such circumstances, to be very advantageous for it.—Here against the debt paid off by the Sinking Fund, we have not merely to set off the fresh debt incurred by this pension-operation, but also the profit to be made by capitalists. How then can the Sinking Fund be better employed than in supplying the place of capitalists, and thus preventing the creation of fresh debt, and saving the profits of these capitalists to the nation? But to crown the absurdity, while Ministers are thus buying up the Life Annuities of those having pensions, they are every day selling Life Annuities to all who apply for them: The folly of all this is so egregious, that if any man in ordinary life were to act in the same manner, he would certainly run a risk of confinement in a mad house. We have no hesitation in approving of any measure calculated to alleviate our present burdens, and therefore we approve of the principle of throwing part of the burden of the pensions on futurity; but we cannot approve of this and approve of the opposite of it at the same time. We leave this to the faith and accommodating spirit of the Country Gentlemen.

We yesterday gave the Russian Tariff, for the encouragement of manufactures, and we now give Lord Londonderry's Tariff for the encouragement of agriculture, followed by Mr. Ricardo's Resolutions. The Russians, as our readers will see from an article from St. Petersburg in the extracts from Hamburg Papers, are, like Lord Londonderry and the agriculturists, quite ready to admit the advantage of a free trade; but then other nations, as England and Austria, for instance, place every thing under restriction, and they are unwillingly forced to adopt the same course. This is very bad reasoning, no doubt, because if the prohibited articles could not be imported into Russia cheaper than they could be produced there, the prohibition would be unnecessary. If it be said they cannot obtain a market for their own produce, and therefore cannot buy, this is disproved by the necessity for a prohibition, which supposes either that their produce can be profitably exchanged directly for foreign manufactures, or that it can be sold elsewhere, and the return can be profitably laid out in such manufactures. But the Russian Government is either under the influence of prejudices like our own, or it has been obliged to yield to the prejudices of its subjects, confirmed in their errors by the mischievous example of this country. The table of the Diet of the Kingdom of Poland was some time ago loaded with Petitions, praying for the prohibition of all English goods as a retaliation for the Corn Laws; and representations like these have no doubt had their effect. The two

Governments are running a race of folly, and as we have the advantage of possessing Lord Londonderry, it is not to be wondered at that we should carry the palm. This Noble Lord talked of the farmers not having probed the subject to the bottom (he did not like to use the word *Landholders*), and yet he coolly proposes to perpetuate a system of Restriction of a more odious and oppressive nature than the present one, urging forsooth, in answer to Mr. Ricardo (who in the hope of obtaining a gradual return to a correct state of things, had consented in the first instance to an oppressively high duty*), that "he assumed that every thing would descend exactly in the scale of years, which was too accurate a calculation for him." So we are never to return to a natural state of things, and must be exposed to a perpetual oscillation between excessively high and low prices, because Mr. Ricardo's calculation is too accurate for Lord Londonderry! And yet he reproaches the farmers with illiberality! We hope and trust that the voice of the country, at all events, will be loudly raised against this scheme for perpetuating the evils of the remunerating price system.—"All the good (as Mr. Mill observes) which is obtained from the importation of any commodity, capable of being produced at home is obtained from the importation of corn. Why should that advantage—an advantage, which in the case of corn, owing to the diversities of soil and extent of population, is liable to be much greater than in the case of any other commodity—be denied to the community?" Why but because the landlords are legislators, and the landlords prefer what they conceive their own interest to that of the community; for it ought never to be forgotten that the farmer's interest is quite distinct from that of the landlord.

London, May 3, 1822.—We received last night the Paris Papers of Tuesday last, by express. The following are extracts:—

"*Nuremberg, April 24.*—The Russian Manifesto is not yet published, but several private letters confirm the great movements in the Russian Army of the South, and state that the army of Lithuania, and the Polish army, have also received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march.

"*Vienna, April 19.*—The Councillor of State, de Tatitscheff, had this afternoon his audience of the Emperor; he will set out to-morrow for Petersburg. His mission appears, therefore, to be at an end; and it is generally stated in public, that all the differences with the Porte will be amicably terminated. M. de Tatitscheff would not wait for a Courier from M. de Lutnow. It appears that the accounts from Constantinople, of which he is already in possession, are sufficient to decide his departure so often announced.

"The Turks continue to make defensive preparation in Moldavia and Wallachia. They are erecting fortifications in various places. Six hundred carts loaded with ammunition arrived near Silistria, on the 5th instant.

* THE SCOTSMAN observes on this part of Mr. Ricardo's plan, "This is of all others the very moment, when it would be most expedient to strike a decisive blow at the restrictive system. If instead of its immediate subversion, we adopt the plan for its gradual extermination suggested by Mr. Ricardo, fresh capital will in the interval be attracted to the land; and we shall infallibly subject the farmers and the consumers of their produce to all the evils occasioned by a ruinous fluctuation of prices for the next ten or twelve years."

"Letters from Bessarabia state, that the Russian flotilla stationed on the Danube, had quitted Ismail, and gone to Reni, at the confluence of the Pruth and the Danube. Russian pontoons, conveyed by land, have arrived on several points of the Pruth.

"Paris, April 30.—A private letter states that the Austrian Cabinet received on the 21st instant from Constantinople, dispatches of a nature so important, that they were immediately laid before the Emperor. M. de Metternich immediately sent off special messengers to Paris, London, and Berlin, and the report was circulated at Vienna, that every thing was finished with the Ottomans, that is to say, that hostilities were about to commence.—*Constitutionnel*.

"A letter from Frankfort, of the 26th instant, states that intelligence had been received of the arrival of the Emperor of Russia at Minsk, where the Imperial Guards were stationed.—*Idem*.

"Baron Pasquier has set out for Italy on a mission.—*Idem*.

"The BRUSSELS ORACLE of the 27th instant says.—We learn that by virtue of orders from the French Ministers of War, several detachments of troops, cavalry and infantry, had left the garrisons of the department of the North to proceed to Picardy, where the consternation is general in consequence of the multiplied fires, which spread terror in that province, and which are evidently the work of the most atrocious malignancy. It is remarkable that the French Royalists accuse the Liberaux of these excesses, whilst the latter retaliate the accusation on the Anti-Constitutional Royalist.

"A messenger from London arrived yesterday morning at the residence of the Count Pozzo di Borgo, the Russian Ambassador; he stopped but a few hours at Paris, and then set out for Petersburg.—*Journal des Debats*.

"Letters from Montauban (Tarn et Garonne) of the 23d instant say, "after a long drought, a mild and penetrating rain has watered the country, and revived vegetation, which had languished under an ardent sun. The apprehensions that had been entertained respecting the harvest have been dissipated by this fortunate change of weather, and if no disastrous event happens, we may hope for an abundance of the principal fruits of the earth. The meadows have most suffered from the drought, and will produce little hay this year; the pulse and fruit-trees had also suffered, but appear now to promise sufficiently. It is expected also that there will be a sufficient supply of wine.

"French Funds.—Five per Cent. Consol. opened at 97f. 60c.; lowest, 97f. 50c.; close; 97f. 60c.

"Exchange on London.—One Month, 25f.; Three Months, 24f. 85c.—*Cours Authentique*.

Augsburgh, April 22.—The ALLOEMEINE ZEITUNG has the following article:—

"Letters from Vienna of the 18th of April say, that M. de Tatischeff was to have his final audience of the Emperor on the following day, and set out on the 20th, for St. Petersburg."

The latest accounts from Italy say, that the Neapolitan Government has succeeded in discovering in a town in Sicily, a concealed depot of above 100,000 muskets.

Numerous arrests continue to take place at Palermo. Accounts from Ancona say, that 63 Greek fugitives from Misolunghi have arrived at that port in the most wretched condition. His Holiness, with his accustomed beneficence, immediately sent assistance to these unfortunate persons.

Vienna, April 18.—Several of the first merchants of this city have formally contradicted the report of a new loan to be contracted for by our Government. We learn from a respectable source, that the question of a new loan is entirely subordinate to that of war and peace, or to that of the participation of our Government in the war, even if it should take place.

Up to this moment there is no movement among the troops of any importance. The measures of the Council of War have hitherto been limited to orders to the Commanders of several corps

to have their regiments ready to march at the first notice.—These orders have been given to about 28 regiments, which, in case of need, will reinforce our army of observation on the frontiers of Turkey.

Vienna, April 19.—We are authorised to declare, that the article dated from the Danube, April 12, inserted in the ALLOEMEINE ZEITUNG of the 15th instant, is, from the beginning to the end, nothing more than an unfounded fiction, both with respect to what is said in it of the present disposition of the Porte, and of the pretended subject of the negotiations of M. de Tatischeff at Vienna.

Sussex, May 11, 1822.—The Marquis of Chandos, E. J. Curteis, J. H. Leigh, Sir J. Shelley, and Sir G. Shiffner voted for Sir Thomas Lethbridge's Propositions to impose a permanent duty on the import of Wheat of 35s. after the price shall rise to 80s. per quarter, and on other articles of Grain and produce in proportion.

The Swift Steam-vessel, we hear, will make her appearance off Brighton on Monday; and tickets, gratis, to admit persons on board, to sail in her to the Isle of Wight, have been presented to many of the Inhabitants.

Two hundred passengers went to and from Brighton to France, last week.

The head-quarters of the 9th Lancers removed on Wednesday, from Canterbury to Brighton, to relieve the 10th Hussars, who are, we understand, going to Ireland.

Workmen are busily occupied in making new improvements at the Pavilion.

Chichester, May 10.—It is with much pleasure we announce the amendment of the health of John Peachey, Esq. a Gentleman who has been upwards of forty years a County Magistrate, which arduous duty he has filled with great ability and integrity; and in private life, as his heart commiserates the feelings of the afflicted, his hand is ever ready to relieve their sufferings, and with a liberality and delicacy rarely met with.

There was a large supply of Stock at Lewes Cliff Fair on Monday, a great part of which sold at reduced prices.

Arundel Corn Market.—Wheat, 7l. to 11l. per load; Barley, 16s. to 18s. per qr.; Oats, 15s. to 18s. per qr.; Peas, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per bushel; Beans, 3s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per bushel; Tares, 4s. 6d.; Hay, 3l. 10s. per ton.—Flour, 1s. per gallon.

Chichester Corn Market.—Three species of Grain only are returned by the Corn Inspector this week, viz. Wheat (of which 800 quarters were returned as sold in one day) 44s. 3d.; Barley, 11s. 1d.; and Oats, 16s. per quarter.

But few mackerel have been caught by the Brighton Fishermen. The price, this week, has been from 9d. to 1s. each.

The Brighton cricketers have challenged those of Godalming to a grand match of cricket, which the latter have accepted.

Winchester, Saturday, May 11, 1822.—The Lord Bishop of Winchester has appointed a Confirmation to be held at the following places:—Odiham, June 18; Basingstoke, June 25; Kingsclere, June 26; Whitechurch, June 27; Andover, June 29; Winchester Cathedral, for parishes in the neighbourhood, July 1; Southampton, July 2; Calborne, I. W. for the parishes of West Medina, July 4; New Port, I. W. for the parishes of East Medina, July 5; Winchester Cathedral, for the parishes within the city, July 8; Bishop's Waltham, July 10.

Somerset Society.—The annual dinner in celebration of the Institution was held on Thursday at the Freemasons' Tavern, London. Mr. Dickinson, one of the County Members, presided, supported by the Duke of Somerset. The object of the Charity, is to assist the children of persons who had emigrated from the Country to London, and whose parents had seen unfortunate times; enabling them to acquire habits of sobriety and industry, by being taught some handicraft trade. These unfortunates increase greatly in the present distressing times.—The subscriptions exceeded 100 guineas.

The Hambledon Races on Tuesday, took place on Soberton Down; the weather was most favourable, and the company consequently thin. A dispute about the qualification of Mr. Legg

horse, delayed the Farmers' Cup for some times; at length six horses started for it, and it was won by Mr. Steele's brown mare, in two heats, the first being well contested.—The Sweepstakes of Five Guineas each, was won by Mr. Stewart's grey mare, lately purchased of Colonel Wyndham, beating Mr Walker's, Capt. Barclay's, Mr. Fleming's, and two other horses, in two heats, the first of which showed some small degree of interest. A second Sweepstakes of Five Guineas, the winter to be sold for eighty guineas, could not be raised.—There were no private matches.

Gaillford fair, on Saturday, presented a large show of fine fat cattle, but the sale was extremely dull. The supply of sheep and lambs was much less than usual, the number about thirty thousand, and nearly all sold, at low prices. Horses were few in number, and very little business done. Some of the light-fingered gentry were, as usual, in attendance, but we could only hear of one successful attempt, and that to a small amount.

Prices at our City Market.—The best fine dry Wheats, 13l. to 13l. 10s. per load; Barley 15s. to 16s.—Oats, 14s. to 17s. per qr.—Average; Wheat 45s. 5d.; Barley 17s. 4d; Oats 13s. per quarter.

London.—Notwithstanding what is said in *THE COURIER* yesterday, we will venture to assert, from the best authority, that no news whatever has been yet received from Russia, respecting the Emperor's determination relative to the answer of the Turks to his Ultimatum, and that all that can be said on the subject must consequently be conjecture. Is it likely that such a power as Russia would instantly make known her determination? Or is it not more probable that she would send off orders to all her Generals, if determined on war (which we fear is inevitable) to prepare them for it? Can we imagine she would give her enemy great advantages by instant declaration of war? If we can, this would be supposing her to want common understanding; and we therefore incline the more to believe, from nothing being known, that she is preparing to commence, with advantage to herself, by not returning an immediate answer to any of the Great Powers, who we are certain are completely ignorant at present as to her determination.

Landlords.—It is very easy to perceive how much the great landlords think themselves objects for national sympathy and commiseration, from the circumstance of their always most generously speaking of the distress as if alone affecting the farmer, and meekly concealing their own griefs from the public eye. The language invariably is, the farmer is ruined, he cannot pay his rents. Which means to say, a most lamentable, unlooked for, and deplorable crisis has arrived—I cannot get my rents; the world's at an end! as the spider exclaimed when its cobweb was suddenly swept away. The truth is, that for the most part these gentry dare not talk of their own distress, they cannot indulge in the consoling privilege of the valetudinarian, expatiating on their own sufferings; for did they so, some coarse allusion might be made to the shameful, profligate, and debauched courses that have brought on their afflictions. The honest and simple name of the poor farmer is, therefore, made the scape-goat; to use the vulgar phrase, they give one word to him and two for themselves. The over-driven animal has fallen down foundered, and the brutal driver calls out—help, good people, in the name of humanity!—*Morning Chronicle.*

Frankfort Journal.—The news which now prevails is, that transactions of the highest political importance, and negotiations of great interest, are on foot between Great Britain and Denmark. Private letters which have reached us, both from Copenhagen and London, concur in their details on this subject. The policy of England, it is said, is opposed, with all possible energy, to a war, which would have for its object the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, and the occupation of the straits of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles by the Russians. It is affirmed, that in case all efforts to prevent the invasion of Turkey, by Russia, should prove unsuccessful, the English Government has it in view to execute the long meditated project of taking possession, by consent of Denmark, of the Danish Isles, in order to have dominion of the Sound and the two Belts.

This measure will effectually close all egress from the Baltic Sea on the ocean, and subject the maritime commerce and intercourse of Russia and Prussia to an entire dependence upon

the Court of London. At first only the cession of the fort of Elsinour, which commands the passage of the Sound, was spoken of; but now more extensive plans are concerting.—Prince Christian of Denmark, presumptive heir to the Throne, an intelligent Prince, who has travelled much, and who was an ocular witness of the revolution at Naples, is at this moment in Paris, where he has recently arrived from London. During his stay in the latter capital, he had frequent conferences with the Marquis of Londonderry.

It is known that had not the Princess Charlotte died, Great Britain would have been in dread of losing Hanover, because in that German kingdom the Constitution only recognizes the succession of male heirs. On the death of George IV. the Princess Charlotte would have been Queen of England, and the Duke of York, eldest brother of the present reigning King, King of Hanover; but this case may again occur. Thus the possession of the state of Hanover is only precarious for England, as respects the future, which may be a motive for the exchange of this German territory for another, which by its position, may be more advantageous to Great Britain.

The projected cession of the Isle of Zealand, on which Copenhagen stands, the Isle of Funen and other small isles belonging to Denmark, and commanding the entrance of the Baltic from the ocean, as well as Jutland, (the ancient *Cheosonesus Cimbricus*) with Sleeswick, as far as the Byder (a river which separates the continental possession of Denmark from Germany) is spoken of; the King of Denmark preserving only the German Provinces of Denmark, viz.—Holstein and the Duchy of Lauenburg, and will receive, in indemnity, the whole Kingdom of Hanover.

It is added, that in case this cession takes place, England will pay all the public debt contracted by the Danish Government, which is pretty considerable. It will be recollected that in former times Denmark was united with England. It is affirmed, that the Court of Stockholm would not oppose the realization of these projects; but that they will not fail to excite the greatest sensation at St. Petersburg and Berlin. The installation of an independent King at Hanover, and the separation of the Hanoverian dominions from England, would be doubtless, desirable for the Germanic Confederation, because Germany, by this arrangement, would gain her emancipation from English influence; but Russia would lose her hope of the acquisition of Hanover, which is necessary to her. Prince Oscar is expected to arrive soon at Copenhagen. It may be naturally enough be conceived, that Russia and Prussia will make every effort to defeat this plan of Great Britain, who, by the possession of the Sound, would gain a still greater maritime preponderance.

Greece.—Advices have been received by the way of Trieste from Smyrna, of so late a date as the 11th of April. They give a melancholy description of the power of fanatical opinions over the human mind. The murder of Greek and Christian was the only employment of the Faithful, and every shop was closed. The town was filled with human butchers, part of them under name of Asiatic troops, who had been sent down for embarkation to the Island of Scio. The Greek fleet prevented the expedition from sailing; and, for the sake of humanity, it is to be hoped that the barbarians will be driven from the Castle of Scio before these miscreants can join them; for the butchery in that island will be immense should the followers of the Prophet gain the ascendancy. What gratitude will the Emperor Alexander not lay the Christian and civilised world under to him, if he persevere in his declared resolution to protect freedom of worship amongst the Greeks, and drive this banditti out of those fields which they have cursed by their presence for more than four hundred years. The history of the dark ages of Europe presents nothing so wretched as the state of that country, once the seat of every thing liberal, virtuous, and great, in what is now thought to be the most enlightened period of the world. How melancholy to think that this country should have endeavoured to perpetuate this dreadful state of things, and that the eyes of all liberal men in every country are now turned to the Czar of Muscovy, whose inclinations, no less than his interest, will, they trust, induce him to befriend the efforts of the Greeks.

The Agricultural Night-Mare.

There ne'er was a man so facetious and merry.
As that master of tropes, the great Lord LONDONDERRY,
Much corn is with him a most *sore visitation*,
But pleasant the visits to levy taxation!
Unnatural the state, when there's plenty to eat—
Then IRELAND must be a right happy retreat!
The subject, it seems, as some Devil had got 'em,
The FARMERS have never well *probed to the bottom*:
For Food they might know, without any suggestion,
When people were gluttied, produced indigestion;
So CROPS when quite full, he was free to declare,
Occasion'd distress, which was merely NIGHT-MARE!

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1832.

THE MANCHESTER MEETING.—REDFORD V. BIRLEY AND OTHERS.

This, it will be recollected, was an action against the defendants, members of the Manchester Yeomanry Corps, for an assault upon the plaintiff, alleged to have been committed at Manchester on the 16th of August, 1819, at a Public Meeting, held for the purpose of considering the best means of obtaining a Reform in Parliament, and was tried at the last Lancashire Assizes before Mr. Justice Holroyd and a Special Jury, when a verdict was found for the defendants.

Mr. JOSEPH EVANS now moved for a rule to show cause, why the verdict for the defendants should not be set aside, and a new trial granted. The Learned Counsel stated, that in consequence of the severe and lamented indisposition of his friend Mr. Blackburne, who led the cause at the Assizes, the duty of making this motion necessarily devolved upon himself. His motion was founded on four grounds; first, that the Learned Judge who tried the cause, had rejected evidence tendered on behalf of the plaintiff which ought to have been received; second, that he had admitted statements in evidence on behalf of the defendants which were not admissible; third, that the Learned Judge had misdirected the Jury in point of law; and fourth, that the verdict for the defendants was against the weight of evidence in the cause.

The CHIEF JUSTICE interposed, and expressed some doubt whether this motion could be entertained pending the bill of exceptions, which he understood had been tendered to the Learned Judge's ruling at the trial.

Mr. EVANS said he had taken pains to inform himself whether the motion for a new trial could be made, notwithstanding the bill of exceptions, and had quite satisfied his mind that there was no incongruity in the present proceeding, which was founded on totally different grounds from those upon which the bill of exceptions was suggested.

Mr. ADAM, *amicus curiæ*, said there was a case, *Ellis v. Sweet*, now depending before the Court, on motion for a new trial, although there had been a bill of exceptions tendered to the Judges, resting on a different point from that upon which the rule nisi for a new trial had been obtained. This case having cleared the way.

Mr. EVANS, in an able and eloquent address to the Court, proceeded to lay before their Lordships a perspicuous exposition of the grounds on which he moved. The declaration charged the defendants with assaulting and wounding the plaintiff. An immense number of pleas had been put upon the record, which resolved themselves into four general classes. The defendants had pleaded, first, the general issue, not guilty; second, that the Meeting at which the plaintiff was supposed to have been assaulted, was a riotous and unlawful assembly; third, that a conspiracy had existed for overturning the Government of the country, to which the plaintiff was a party; setting forth various overt acts in pursuance of the conspiracy; and fourth, that great terror and alarm had been excited at the said tumultuous meeting. These were the leading heads of the pleas. The ninth plea averred the Riot Act had been read, and that the riotous assembly had still continued together, notwithstanding such proceeding on the part of the Magistracy. The tenth and eleventh pleas stated that a warrant had been issued for the apprehension of Henry Hunt and other persons, and that the riotous assembly in question had resisted the execution of such warrant. The twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth pleas contained averments in substance, that the plaintiff had committed the first assault, and that the violence complained of was committed by the defendants in their own defence. To these several pleas there was a replication, that the defendants had committed the injury complained of, of their own wrong, and issue was thereupon joined. The first objection he had to urge was, that the Learned Judge had refused to admit evidence on the part of the plaintiff, tending to shew, that the defendants' and 54 other armed persons, by whom they were accompanied, had rushed into the assembled crowd at Patersfield on the day in question, and had cut and wounded a great number of unoffending individuals. Such evidence, he contended, was admissible upon every

principle of law and justice, in order to shew the intention with which the defendants had acted. The whole conduct of the defendants on that sanguinary occasion was properly the subject of inquiry before the Jury, and the inquiry ought not to have been limited to the immediate acts of violence committed on the plaintiff. As evidence of intention, such proof was clearly admissible, and the Learned Judge had acted contrary to law in rejecting the evidence. Argument upon such a topic was quite unnecessary. The proposition for which he contended came home to the common sense and understanding of every man, and was supported by every day's practice, on inquiries of a similar nature. Then, secondly, on the part of the defendants, the Learned Judge had admitted, contrary to the first principles of evidence, the hearsay statement of persons as to certain transactions of which they personally knew nothing, in order to give a colour to the defence prejudicial to the plaintiff's case. Certain Magistrates had been permitted to give an account of their own alarms and fears, conjured up by their own heated imaginations, there being in fact no foundation whatever for what they asserted, and by these means, the minds of the Jury were suffered to be prejudiced, contrary to all principle, and in direct opposition to rules of judicial inquiry in a Court of Justice. The Learned Counsel proceeded to point out instances in support of his assertion, shewing, according to his representation, that his argument was well founded. But the Learned Judge had not stopped here. He had permitted collateral facts and circumstances to be given in evidence with which the plaintiff had had nothing to do; he had allowed overt acts of a conspiracy to be received in evidence, without any proof whatever that a conspiracy had ever existed; he had received evidence of circumstances of which the plaintiff could have no possible knowledge, and this in direct opposition to the most solemn decisions upon similar questions. He referred to Lord George Gordon's, Mr. Hardy's, and other cases. Then, as to the ground of misdirection, he complained that the Learned Judge had, in his summing up, stated every thing which tended to shew the illegality of the transactions alleged in the pleas, without calling the attention of the Jury to the facts proved on the part of the plaintiff, shewing the violent, outrageous, and unjustifiable conduct of the defendants. In conclusion, as to the fourth objection, that the verdict was against the weight of evidence in the cause, the Learned Counsel proceeded to an examination of the several pleas pleaded, and contrasted them with the evidence adduced for the defendants, and contended, first, that the evidence in support of the pleas was wholly incredible; and second, supposing it credible, it was utterly inconclusive to establish the propositions contained in the pleas. Referring on the other hand, to the evidence for the plaintiff, he insisted that it was free from all objection, and went to establish, from its credibility and unbiassed character, these strong and irresistible facts, that the assemblage in question, though numerous, had conducted itself in the most peaceable and orderly manner, until the Manchester yeomanry had wantonly rushed into the crowd with their drawn sabres, and cut about them, amongst an unoffending multitude; that they had severely wounded 14 or 15 individuals; that no steps had been taken on the part of the Magistracy to warn the multitude to disperse; that the people had been left to military execution; that the civil power, which was perfectly adequate to the object of dispersion, had shrunk from its duty, in order to give uninterrupted play to the merciless swords of the armed yeomanry; that the Riot Act had been read by a few timid magistrates, at a window, seventy yards from the place where the crowd was assembled, and this not until the work of military execution had begun; that the idea of conspiracy was directly negatived, and, in short, that the whole weight of evidence, which was given by four gentlemen connected with the public press, eight gentlemen of private fortune, and of unbiassed judgment, and a multitude of other persons whose credit was unimpeachable, remained uncontradicted, and established such a case of lawless outrage as was not to be found in the annals of a civilised country. It was quite obvious that the motive of these extraordinary proceedings was to exert a vigour beyond the law,—that the abstinence of the civil power in forbearing to exert its lawful authority, if just occasion existed for its interposition, was to visit an unoffending multitude with military vengeance; and when the Court considered the stake which the Magistracy had in this case, and the species of evidence adduced in their defence, it was impossible to doubt that this case had not been conducted with that impartiality and that spirit of full inquiry which the public justice of the country and the voice of the nation imperiously demanded. This Court, as the highest criminal tribunal in the kingdom, could not for a moment hesitate in sending the case to a second inquiry, in order that ample justice might be done to the plaintiffs. Justice had not yet been satisfied; but though late in her operations, she had no more doubted that she would overtake the perpetrators of these foul crimes, than he did the wisdom and beneficence of the Creator.—We lament that the press of Parliamentary matter prevents our doing justice to the very able and powerful argument of the Learned Counsel. After he had concluded.

The CHIEF JUSTICE, said, we will hear the report of my brother, HOLROYD, before we decide whether we shall or shall not grant a rule to shew cause.

The case was, therefore, ordered to stand over to a convenient day, when Mr. Justice HOLROYD could read his notes of the trial,

PARLIAMENTARY.

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Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1832.

NAVAL AND MILITARY PENSIONS (PAYMENT THEREOF)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the Order of the Day for going into a Committee on the Naval and Military Pensions.

The Speaker having left the Chair;

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he wished to call the attention of the Committee not to the general plan which his Noble Friend (Lord Londonderry) had laid before the House a few nights ago, but to that detached part of it which related to the commutation of the expenses of the country in the items of half pay, fixed annuities, or civil allowances. By adopting the plan of his Noble Friend there would be a saving to the country of between 2,000,000*l.* and 3,000,000*l.* a year. The public were naturally anxious to learn the means by which this saving was to be made. His Noble Friend had, however, so fully detailed the principles of his plan, that it only remained for him (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) to fill up the details. And in alluding to these details, it was obvious to all that much must be left to those who had the carrying the contract into execution, and much also to the wisdom of that House. In the present stage of the proceedings, all he asked was, that the Committee should approve of the general principles upon which the measure was founded. It might perhaps, be asked, why does not the Chancellor, acting upon his own responsibility, make any bargain by which he conceives the public will be benefited, and afterwards apply to parliament for their approval? To this he answered, that this was a measure of so novel a nature, so much out of the track of his official duty, that he did not feel himself justified in adopting it without the sanction and approval of Parliament. Here he might be allowed to say, that this plan was not at all mixed up with the question of the currency of country small notes, upon which he intended to introduce a separate measure in a few days; nor was it in any way mixed up with another subject, upon which he did not at that moment feel himself at liberty to make any communication, he meant the modification of the Charter of the Bank of England. Upon this last question he had not as yet given any specific notice, although the House were given to suppose that it would be shortly brought under their consideration. As to the currency of small country notes, he hoped in a few days to be able to name a day for bringing that part of the measure also before them. This last measure was intimately connected with the Bank Charter, and he trusted that the measures to be proposed would tend greatly to improve the country circulation. The single question for the Committee that evening was, to consider how far the sums paid annually in half pay, allowances, pensions, for civil services, &c. were to be looked upon in the nature of a public debt, and whether the public would not derive benefit from a commutation of the present fixed charge. The soldier or civil servant holding half pay or pension, or other such allowance, might be looked upon as having as complete a right to that allowance (subject of course to the condition of being called into active service, or to the power of the Crown to remove him) as the public creditor had to the interest which he derived from money advanced to Government. This principle was so clear, that when at the close of the late war he proposed a more liberal provision for those retiring from service, he called it the payment of a public debt of gratitude and justice. In proposing this plan, he did not mean to make the slightest alteration in the situation of the persons receiving half-pay, pensions, or other allowances. They were to continue, as they now are at full liberty to exchange half for full, or full for half-pay—to sell out, or to alter their situations with the same freedom that they had hitherto enjoyed. It was a question whether particular annuities charged on the Consolidated Fund ought or ought not to be included in the arrangement which Government proposed to make. Government looked upon those particular charges as ordinary public charges—provisions for the Royal Family—provisions in the nature of pensions for those illustrious Persons who so well deserved the support of the country. There were charges on the funds at the disposal of the Crown, and it was not the intention of Government to alter the situation of such individuals from the relation in which they at present stood with respect to the Crown. The question, however, like all other points of the arrangement, stood open for examination and discussion. The amount of the half-pay and pensions for Military and Navy, together with the Civil Superannuations, amounted to a sum exceeding five millions. He took it at that round sum, though the amount from the very nature of the thing was liable to almost daily variations—variations from the death of some officers, and from the accession of others. The table of calculation which he got made, though not perhaps critically and minutely correct, yet would be found to approximate to a tolerable degree of accuracy. The table was made out from the returns which had been made of the ages of 15,000 persons about one-fourth of the actual number of the annuitants intended to be provided for, the whole amount being about 60,000, and was founded upon the decrement of human life. It was clear that the annuities of these persons composed, in fact, a

part of the debt of the country, subject, of course, to a gradual decrease year after year, but that charge so heavy at present as five millions, would not, for a considerable time, be lessened to any considerable degree, and would not, till a very remote period, finally cease to exist. It was very probable that some of the persons who composed the number of annuitants to be provided for would exist for 60 or even for 70 years to come, though those cases, he was willing to allow, would necessarily be very rare. In the course of 45 years the amount of the annuities which at present stood at five millions, would be diminished in all probability to 300,000*l.* He did not, as he had said before, assume to be critically accurate, but it was not at all material to be exact, because at the present moment no actual contract was about to be concluded, and the principle of the measure was merely submitted for discussion. If it should be asked why, instead of granting annuities for a determinate period of years, the Government might not agree to pay to the contractors annuities for a stated number of years, he would answer that such a plan would be full of difficulties; that contingencies might arise which would defeat it—that it might be attended with an expense almost ruinous to the contractor, unless the Government acceded to terms which Parliaments would not be justified in sanctioning. As the case stood, the only uncertainty in the case was the change in the value of money, which from time to time might take place; thus was it stripped of most of the elements of risk, and reduced to that one simple element of risk with which money dealers were acquainted, and against which they provided in their various dealings. It was perfectly true that the payment being spread over a period of 45 years, would necessarily make calculations respecting the arrangement in question, more difficult than calculations in the case of a simple loan, but in that the extended period would operate to the advantage of the contractors; they would be enabled to raise money from time to time on their own credit, and by the aid of those temporary loans they would be enabled to provide against any sudden emergency arising from the depreciation in the value of money, or from any other cause. The proposition which he intended to submit to the House was to offer a fixed annuity for a period of 45 years to such persons as should contract to pay the annuities on the half pay and superannuations, with which the country were at present subject. He mentioned the period of 45 years, because on the principle of the Sinking Fund, a sum of one per cent. was held to liquidate capital. There was another reason for fixing on the term of 45 years. In thirty-eight years time the Long Annuities would fall in. Whatever relief the circumstance of these annuities falling in might afford the public, when the circumstance should take place, it would undoubtedly subject the parties more immediately concerned to loss and inconvenience, and if to that were added the withdrawing of annuities to the amount of two millions or two millions and a half, the inconvenience would be considerably augmented, and of course more severely felt. It was therefore proposed to extend the period to seven years beyond the falling in of the Long Annuities, during which time the inconvenience he just touched on would cease in a considerable degree, if not altogether. That was a reason which induced him to prefer the principle of an equal annuity terminable within 45 years to permanent annuities subject to redemption. But whether the annuities should be temporary, or of a permanent nature, subject to redemption, in either case he contended that the principle was different from the Sinking Fund. The novelty of the present arrangement was another subject worthy observation. The charge for which they were bound to provide arose out of the long extraordinary and expensive war, in which the country had been engaged and which had terminated in a manner so glorious. Before that war, and in the year 1793, it appeared from the Report of the Committee of Finance in that year, that the charge did not amount to more than 650,000*l.* but that sum up to the present day had increased to a sum of more than five millions; it increased from the nature of the service, for the more liberal and extended allowances that were made, and from the granting of pensions to private soldiers. Formerly no private soldier, unless he had been wounded, was entitled to a pension; but for the encouragement of the service in difficult times, and for the reward of veterans, it was deemed right that the period of service should entitle the common soldier to a pension.—It might become the duty of Parliament, now in a time of peace, to review those regulations, with a view to the future, and without affecting the interests of those who where at present entitled to certain allowances under those regulations. The Committee, he had no doubt, would see the impropriety of his entering at that moment minutely into calculations; every thing of that kind would be explained to the parties who might be disposed to contract, but it was necessary that the secrets of the Government should be preserved until the terms should be more fully submitted for the approbation of Parliament. He did not think it necessary to enter into any further explanation. He could see no objection that could be fairly made to the principle of the measure. As to the details they must be deferred: the principle was highly just, and the application of it would prove highly beneficial to the interests of the country.—The Right Honorable Gentleman who almost throughout his speech spoke in a tone which rendered it extremely difficult to understand him at all, concluded by moving the following Resolutions:—

"1. That it is the opinion of this Committee, That the amount of Military and Naval Pensions, and Civil Superannuations, may be estimated at about 5,000,000l.

"2. That it is the opinion of this Committee, That this sum calculated as an annuity guaranteed by Parliament, may be considered as a burden forming a charge upon the public income of the country, for the lives of the annuitants, subject to such regulations as are applicable in each case.

"3. That it is the opinion of this Committee, That the amount of this charge has been increased principally by the long duration and extended exertions of the late war, from the sum of about 650,000l. to the said sum of 5,000,000l.

"4. That it is the opinion of this Committee, That under this great accumulation of annual charge, and in the present state of the country, it is expedient to make provision for apportioning this burthen so as to insure its final extinction, either by an equal annual annuity, terminable within 45 years, or by permanent annuities, with such provision for the repayment thereof as is required by the Act 32d Geo. III. c. 55.

"5. That it is the opinion of this Committee, That the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury should treat and contract (subject to the approbation of Parliament) with such bodies, politic and corporate, or other persons, as may be willing to undertake to provide for the charge of the above-mentioned pensions and allowances, or any part thereof, in either of the above modes; and who shall give adequate security for the performance of such undertaking."

Colonel DAVIES said, he rose to object to the measure, because it was a covert upon the Sinking Fund. It was curious to observe that almost at the very moment when Ministers boasted of that Sinking Fund, they were engaged in an indirect but a deadly attack against it. The public would not gain by the plan of the Right Honourable Gentleman. For the first 15 years they would gain about 21 millions; but from that up to the expiration of the 45 years, there would be a difference of 44 millions; on the whole the public would lose by the plan about 23 millions.

Mr. BRIGHT said, that he could not agree with the Right Honourable Gentleman, that the country felt a great degree of interest in the plan which he had in contemplation. The thin state of that House, the absence of those for whose relief the plan was affected to have been brought forward, was a convincing proof of the contrary of what the Right Honourable Gentleman had said. Whatever might be the temporary relief that might follow, the country would ultimately pay very dear for it; the repeal of the Leather Tax or the Salt Tax would not compensate for the great loss, and the great increase of expence which the plan would ultimately entail upon the country. He hoped that his Right Hon. Friend, the Member for Northumberland, would not be prevailed on, in consequence of that new scheme of Ministers, from pressing his motion for the repeal of the Leather Tax, so that on their return to their constituents, Gentlemen might be able to say, that what reductions they had brought about were of sound, fair, and honest description.

Sir J. NEWPORT contended, that the Commissioners for the Sinking Fund ought to be the persons to be contracted with. By that plan the double machinery would be avoided; and what was of importance to the country, the bonus, which any other Contractors would necessarily receive, would in that case be saved.

Mr. BEAUMONT said, that as far as one of the consequences of this plan might be to divert the people from the reduction of Expenditure and Taxes, he should dissent from the proposition, but he did not think this the necessary or probable consequence of it. The plan did to a certain extent tend to relieve the public from present burthens. This was certainly very inconsistent with the profession of the necessity of keeping up the Sinking Fund (*hear*), for it was a proposition to relieve the present generation at the expence of posterity, while the Sinking Fund was intended to relieve posterity at the expence of the present generation (*hear*). The Chancellor of the Exchequer was certainly inconsistent, but he (Mr. B.) did not on that account blame him, but would rather wish to see him do away with the Sinking Fund altogether. So far from the plan making Gentlemen remit their efforts for the reduction of taxation, the proposition would have rather a contrary effect, as it would make it possible to reduce more taxes than was before thought possible.

Mr. JAMES MARTIN said the Ministers had by the present proposition abandoned the only measure of theirs, the establishment of the Sinking Fund, to which he had been able to give his support during the present Session. It might have been well if the present proposition had come from the Honourable Member for Northumberland, or any other Member who was about to propose the repeal of taxes; but from those who had been constantly talking of the necessity of keeping up a real Sinking Fund, it was in the highest degree absurd (*hear*). If this proposition were received, why did not the Ministers proceed on the same principle to convert the Long Annuities now payable for 35 years into a longer period? Why did they not convert the Tontines and Life Annui-

ties into permanent stock (*hear*)? What were they doing at present? They were actually granting Life Annuities, through the commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, to any persons that chose to purchase them (*hear*). The fact was, that the Ministers were determined to keep up unnecessary expenditure, and finding the Country Gentlemen would not support them without a reduction of taxation, they were determined to break in on the sums appropriated to the reduction of debt. Approving as he did of a Sinking Fund, and thinking that five millions, being not more than 10 per cent. on the income of the country, was not too large, he thought it necessary to give the measure every opposition in his power (*hear*).

Mr. H. GURNEY said the charge for half pay was in the nature of a debt of five millions a year, but that debt had at present an effectual Sinking Fund of its own in the dropping off of the lives. Instead of paying these annuities, the Ministers were about to contract with others to pay them for us, and to be reimbursed under circumstances of great risk, and consequently with a large profit at a distant period. He had voted for the Sinking Fund, the honest and reasonable Sinking Fund which the Ministers had established, and which, now yielding to what the Noble Lord had called the ignorant impatience of taxation, they were about to destroy. They were, at the same time, increasing the nominal and fallacious Sinking Fund, by laying it by to accumulate at compound interest, that some future Minister might seize it, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer had formerly done (*hear, hear*). If it was necessary to reduce taxes to the amount of two millions, it would be much better at once to take that sum from the Sinking Fund in a plain and direct manner (*hear, hear*).

Mr. WILSON said, he found it difficult at once to comprehend the manner in which the plan was to be executed; but as, no doubt, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had convinced himself of the practicability of it, the measure should have his support. If it was expedient that a reduction of taxation should take place, he thought it more advisable that the relief should be effected in the way proposed, than by breaking in on the Sinking Fund, because there was an advantage in a Sinking Fund on public credit, distinct from the actual reduction of debt, which it effected, viz: the security that it afforded against a falling off in the Revenue, and a deficiency of the means of paying the interest of the debt. The plan, he thought, would be acceptable, though, perhaps, not very effectual in relieving distress.

Mr. RICARDO said, it did astonish him that the Ministers could come down to the House with grave faces (*hear*), and make the proposition that the House had heard; that after all their protestations that the Sinking Fund should never be touched, they should come to the House with a proposition which was neither more nor less than an invasion of the Sinking Fund (*hear*). He confessed he was astonished that the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer should at the same time assert that he was not invading the principle of the Sinking Fund. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had said, that this half-pay, &c. was a part of the debt of the country. He (Mr. R.) acknowledged it was a part of the debt. But he would suppose that instead of taking the taxes now applicable to the payment of this debt, they took the determined to be reduced, directly from the Sinking Fund, and he would compare their situation at the end of 45 years. In both cases the object was to get 2,200,000l. a year. In both cases they would get it. But at the end of the 45 years should we not be more in debt than if we had taken the money at once out of the Sinking Fund (*hear*)? If it were true that we should be then more in debt under the present plan, than if the money had been taken at once out of the Sinking Fund; and he would undertake to prove it beyond all doubt; how was this consistent with the professions of those who wished to maintain the Sinking Fund inviolate? He wished to be understood that he did not at all object to the invasion of the Sinking Fund; he should wish to see it entirely reduced; but it was most inconsistent in those who professed the wish to maintain it, to come to the House with such a proposition as the present. The half-pay, &c. was, as his Hon. Friend (Mr. H. Gurney) had said, a debt, containing in itself a Sinking Fund for its diminution and final extinction. The lives dropped off, and the charge was consequently reduced from year to year. Now, this was precisely the effect they tried to secure by a Sinking Fund. Suppose, for instance, the interest on the debt in the present year was 30 millions, in the next it would be 29½; in the third 29; in the fourth 28½, and so on; and at last would be extinguished. Yet they were told that here was an operation to extend the duration of the debt, which was yet not to invade the principle of the Sinking Fund. It he had succeeded in making himself understood, he hoped he had shewn the entire fallacy of this assertion.

Mr. HUSKISSON was sure he should not controvert the indisputable proposition of the Honourable Member, that the annuities, of the present charge of which they were attempting to get rid, carried with them their own Sinking Fund; for, certainly, the death of the parties would ultimately put an end to the debt, but he denied, that the modification of that debt was any violation of the Act of 1792. His Right Honourable Friend, in his plan, proposed that the debt should still carry with it

the certainty of extinction, when converted into annuities, for a term of years; and he (Mr. H.) should be glad if the Sinking Fund, to which he was a warm friend, was so sure in its operation. There were two modes in which the reduction of the debt might be provided for—the one the raising of a Sinking Fund of one per cent. to be applied to the reduction of the debt, which fund was liable to be dealt with by Parliament, as had been the case heretofore; the other the converting the debt into annuities for terms of years, which would be out of the reach of Parliament. If all the debts contracted in the last war had been in annuities, we should now be making large yearly payments, but the reduction would be going on without the possibility of dealing with the Sinking Fund. With respect to what had fallen from the Honourable Member for Portarlington he could not see how the proposed measure invaded the principle of the Sinking Fund. There was a charge which pressed largely and unfairly on the present time—it was justifiable to raise a loan (*hear, hear, hear*) to defray that charge, for he admitted that it was raising a loan (*hear, hear*), but taking care to accompany it with an indefeasible Sinking Fund. Supposing the whole debt consisted of short annuities of 5, 10, or 16 years—suppose, then, they were all diminished in amount but extended to 45 years, in what way would that violate the Sinking Fund principle (*hear, from Mr. Ricardo*)? It was all a question of expediency. They had now 5 millions to apply to the reduction of the funded debt; they had also annuities, the term of which being fixed at 45 years, the extinction was provided for. The Right Honourable Member then referred to the late reduction of the Five per cents, as a happy consequence of the Sinking Fund; if that Fund had been taken away two or three years ago, there was no prospect that that operation could have been effected—The granting of life-annuities by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was an illustration of the principle he had mentioned, of putting the reduction of the debt out of the reach of Parliament. The Hon. Member for Bristol (Mr. Bright) said that the proposed measure would place superannuations, which had been extravagant and illegally granted, beyond the reach of Parliament. His Right Honourable Friend (Mr. Vansittart) had distinctly commenced by stating that the jurisdiction of the Crown, and the power of revision in Parliament, would be preserved untouched. The Honourable Member seemed to think that the pensioners would acquire a new title by this arrangement; no such thing could happen. The bargain, as he understood it, was this:—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, I will pay you for 45 years, a fixed annuity, if you will pay me certain sums which I now name in each of those years. There was in this transaction, no reference whatever to the lives of the parties, except on the part of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who previously to his bargain, would ascertain from the tables of mortality, what sums he would be likely to require. It was true no transaction of this kind could take place without an apparent benefit to the contractors; but the bargain might be one in which it was as possible that the contractors should be losers as the public. The Honourable Member for Bristol supposed it impossible that the contractors should continue to advance money for 16 years, without an extraordinary chance of profit. The Honourable Member did not understand the working of the plan. There would be long annuities, a species of stock which would find its value in the market, placed at the disposal of the contractors in certain quantities, in consideration of their contract. The return, therefore, would be in the same way as with any ordinary loan. He admitted that in this case the parties would have to calculate on the probable events of the next 45 years, the continuance of the rate of interest for money, and the possibility of a long war, which might depress the funds. These points might safely be left to the calculation of the monied interest; but they might trust also to his Right Honourable Friend (Mr. Vansittart), that no unfair advantage should be taken of their contingencies. Under different circumstances, he might have been glad to have seen the country struggling against its burdens, but, under present circumstances, they might take this measure fairly; after all they had done for posterity (*hear from Mr. Brougham*). He understood the Honourable and Learned Gentleman's cheer—he would not now argue the expediency of the late war; but, supposing it to be necessary, we were entitled, after the efforts we had made, to extend the term in which we should discharge the incumbrances with which it had saddled us, so that we should bear our average, but nothing beyond that. If we paid between two and three millions for half-pay and Pensions, it would be quite as much as our average; for the Honourable and Learned Gentleman would agree with him that they were not soon again likely to be engaged in a war which would burden them with such a charge.

Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. HUSKISSON mutually explained.

Mr. HUME said, that notwithstanding all the discussion which had taken place on this subject, he was still unable to comprehend the intentions of his Majesty's Government. After all he had heard from the Noble Marquess he did not understand in what manner this dead weight applied to the transaction before the House. These Resolutions had no reference whatever to the nature and principle of the transaction; they might just as well have stated, that whereas the expences of the navy would amount to so many millions in a given number of years, it was expedient for the purposes of present relief to spread the whole expendi-

ture over 45 years. It would have been much to put the Resolutions out of the question, and consider the transaction merely as the means of raising a loan. The country was incumbered with a very heavy debt, and one object was to pay off that debt as soon as possible; another to relieve ourselves as much as possible from our present burthens. The Right Honourable Gentleman had called upon them to look to the expediency of the measure. Now, the expediency correctly interpreted was the economy of the transaction, and the House was bound to consider whether, at the end of a given time, the country would be less in debt by one mode of proceeding than by another. The question was in what way the greatest relief could be afforded at the least expence?—He contended, that at the end of this period the country would be in a worse condition by the operation of this transaction, than it would be by continuing to borrow money by ordinary loans.—The Right Honourable Gentleman opposite was aware of the difficulty of managing a new fund, from the experience which he had had in the conduct of the three and a half per cents. He was aware that the public did not like to engage in new kinds of money-transactions, and that he could raise money on better terms by the three per cents, than by the three and a half per cents. If such was his experience with regard to this species of stock, in what manner did he propose to manage a transaction which he himself admitted to be one of a novel and extraordinary nature? It would be impossible to find contractors ready to undertake it without the certainty of great profit. Now, he contended, that whatever profit was likely to arise from this transaction, the public ought to have the benefit of it. This might be effected, if the Right Honourable Gentleman would allow the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to undertake the management of it. This plan had been adopted with regard to one half of the loans, after it had been ineffectually pressed upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer for two or three years by the Member for Penryn (Mr. Grenfell), and the result had been, that three millions were saved to the country. The Noble Lord opposite had argued on the expediency of relieving ourselves, and throwing some portion of our burthens on posterity. He (Mr. H.) did not quarrel with the Noble Lord as to this principle: all he wished was, that it might be carried into effect in the most economical manner. He was convinced; that if the country had had no Sinking Fund during the whole of the war, the country would at this moment be many millions less in debt than it was. It was his intention, at no distant period, and he should have done this already, if he could have obtained the documents for which he had moved, to prove that if we had had no Sinking Fund during the war, the country would have been less in debt to the amount of between 30 and 35 millions. The Noble Lord was acting upon two opposite and contradictory principles—the principle of the Sinking Fund, which was to reduce the debt by charging ourselves with a greater amount of taxation; and that of the new measure, which was to diminish our present burthens by spreading them over future years. It was impossible that any Minister could conduct the affairs of the country on such contradictory principles. He trusted, however, that if the House should unfortunately sanction his measure, the whole transaction might be left open to public competition, and that there might be no private favour, no preference of individual claims (*hear, hear*). He could not but blame the Noble Marquess and the Right Honourable Gentleman, for mixing up the consideration of the decrement of lives with this transaction. The dead weight of the half-pay and Pensions had nothing to do with it, but they would remain, as they did before, subject to the annual vote of Parliament. They did not rest upon the same footing as the public debt, for his Majesty might strike off any of them at pleasure, though he could not touch the smallest portion of the property belonging to the public creditor. The long statement of the Noble Marquess was only calculated to mislead the public mind, and he might just as well have stated that the plan furnished the means of paying off the expence of the navy, or of any other establishment, as that it was a means of paying off the half-pay. He (Mr. H.) did not object to spreading the charge over future years, but he wished to take the 2,800,000l. from the Sinking Fund, and he was satisfied, that if the Noble Lord would consent to do this, he would conduct the transaction with as much zeal and ability as were due from a Minister charged with the finances of the country.

The Marquess of LONDONDERRY could not refrain from expressing his surprise at the host of champions who had suddenly risen on the other side of the House to defend the Sinking Fund, which on former occasions they had been ready to immolate on the altar of public expediency. If ever there was a proposition more clear than another, it was that the present transaction would not operate as the slightest infraction of the Sinking Fund. All that was proposed was to suffer the Sinking Fund of five millions to go on at compound instead of simple interest. In the general expenditure of the country there was a specific charge amounting to five millions. This charge was not strictly speaking a debt, but it was a charge covered with revenue, and arising out of the faith plighted to individuals to continue an advantage in contemplation of which they entered the service. The present measure, did not trench upon the noble principle of relieving posterity to the utmost possible extent—a principle which, God knew, no country had

ever pushed farther than our own; it did not touch the question of the Sinking Fund, but it divided the advantage arising from the clear surplus of revenue over expenditure between the present generation and posterity. The Honourable Member for Aberdeen had said, that this question had nothing to do with the dead expenses of the country, but he contended, that it had a great deal to do with them; for if this were a charge of an ordinary and recurring character, and not a charge *au generis*, as he had stated last night; he admitted that it would be a very dubious policy to meet it by such an expedient as the present. It had been said that lives had nothing to do with this question; but unless they went into the consideration of lives, it would be impossible to know what sum it would be convenient to have in each year; and having resolved that problem, not with philosophical, but practical accuracy, to make their contract upon a corresponding scale. After all the sacrifices which we had made for the sake of posterity, and at the very moment of tying up five millions at compound interest, it was surely not necessary to throw the whole dead weight upon the present generation. He was surprised to hear the arguments which had been urged on the other side of the House, coming, as they did, from Gentlemen who were at other times ready to null down the whole fabric of public credit (*hear, hear, from the Opposition*). He wanted not the aid of Honourable Gentlemen opposite, and he doubted not that the present measure would be carried to a successful conclusion without their assistance.

Mr. GRENFELL thought, that however absurd the machinery of the Sinking Fund might be, it would not be affected by the present measure. The only difficulty he felt was the expense which would be incurred by it, and as the Right Honourable Gentleman was not prepared with the details, he should defer giving any decided opinion on the measure till he knew what the terms were likely to be.

Lord EBRINGTON thought the object of relieving ourselves at the expense of posterity, would have been effected more simply and directly, by going at once to the Sinking Fund. He saw no reason, however, if he could not obtain all he wished, why he should consent to get as much as his Majesty's Ministers were disposed to concede. He approved of the principle of throwing a portion of our burthens upon posterity; and he trusted, that that principle would be carried to a much greater extent in the next Session of Parliament.

Mr. MABERLY contended that this country, notwithstanding all they had heard about the Sinking Fund, had in reality no Sinking Fund at any time. It was but a name, a vision by which the public credit was attempted to be supported. The course pursued by Government was a perfect delusion. They first took five millions for a Sinking Fund, and now they came down with a proposition which amounted to a new loan. Was it not a plainer and better course, he would ask, to take the sum directly out of the Sinking Fund, and by that means avoid the large expense, which he was prepared to shew, when the details came to be discussed, they must incur by the present measure? The present plan struck directly at the principle of the Sinking Fund, for what was a Sinking Fund but the raising of money to decrease the public debt; but by this plan the debt was increased. The only effectual means of affording relief to the country was by reducing the expenditure. When he had made a motion to that effect two years ago, the Noble Lord ridiculed the idea as impracticable; subsequently, however, he was obliged to adopt reduction, and he would find that it was possible to reduce the expenditure still lower when he found that he was obliged to do so. There were many parts of the revenue in which considerable saving might be made, as was manifest from the extravagance that prevailed in many of its departments. To adopt such saving with a view to relieve taxation, was the legitimate way of affording relief, and it was high time to put an end to those shuffling shifting expedients which had been pursued so long. The state of the public accounts that were not fit to be laid before a common grocer, proved sufficiently the system of delusion practised upon the country by those who administered its affairs.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS professed himself favourable to the maintenance of a real Sinking Fund, operating for a reduction of the public debt. This was the only sense in which he could conceive the existence of a Sinking Fund. We had, in fact, never possessed one. The Fund that went by that name had increased instead of diminishing the debt, and all our plans of finance had led to a similar result. The reduction of the interest on the five per cents. was an instance of the bad policy which characterised all our financial schemes. It was vain to say that the Resolutions before the House would lead to a diminution of the public debt; for they might depend that at the end of 45 years the public debt would be less diminished than if they had taken the sum directly out of the Sinking Fund. Reduction of taxation was the only effectual relief that could be afforded, and Ministers themselves must be aware of it. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer came down to the House and avowed candidly that it was necessary to reduce the taxes, the country would have a fair prospect of recovering its prosperity; but if he persevered in his present system of expedients and delusions, he must eventually reduce the nation to a state of distress unparalleled in the history of the world.

Mr. G. BENNET concurred in thinking that the Sinking Fund had long been, and was now, a delusion; but as he had always opposed it from the first, he would give his support to the present measure, the effect of which would be to destroy it. There was another principle admitted now, for the first time, by the Gentlemen on the other side, which he considered of still more importance, and that was, that the reduction of taxation would operate as a relief to the distress. Under all these circumstances he was disposed to vote for the measure, which he did not think of a nature to affect posterity unfairly.

Mr. MONCK said he would support the measure, because it would operate as a reduction of taxation, though he did not think it the wisest that could be pursued.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, there was nothing which had tended to alter the impression which he had formed on the first assumption of the plan. They had not even attempted to deny or disguise that this plan was in direct contradiction to the Sinking Fund; it was in contradiction, in diminution of that fund. Every hundred pounds, every pound which it affected to save was just so much taken from that fund. The Noble Lord had gotten hold of the Sinking Fund in one quarter, and in another the Chancellor of the Exchequer was to pay it away. Thus the sum came from the same purse; the public always paid the piper—it was the same operation under different names. The Noble Marquess had helped to illustrate the identity of this glorious scheme for the relief of posterity, and that other equally glorious scheme, which went to throw upon posterity a part of the burdens under which the public were now suffering. The present scheme was a commutation of an annuity on lives, into a fixed annuity for the period of 45 years. Government had to go into the market for this. They were to pay 2,800,000*l.* annually for an annuity which now was 5,000,000*l.*, which would according to the calculation, be two millions about 20 years hence, and which, at the end of 45 years, would be reduced to nothing. Could it be doubted, that during the last half of that period posterity would pay a considerable sum, and that during the last years of it they would pay 2,200,000*l.*? Let Honourable Gentlemen contrast this with the Sinking Fund, and they would find that we were burdening posterity on the one hand, and relieving them on the other; and all this for no apparent purpose save that of paying the expense of management in both cases. The operations were simultaneous, and so their joint effect was nothing but throwing upon the present generation the expense of management. This was the way to mystify, to wrap up the import of a matter in the abstrusities of arithmetic, but it was not the way to relieve the country. Relief must, however, be afforded; and he trusted that all the parade of arithmetic would not blind the few Members who were present. He could not help regretting that that number was so few; but it really seemed that the anxiety of Members to fly from their duty in that House, was in the exact ratio of the importance of that duty. He trusted however, that the few whom the importance of the present question had not been able to scare away—those few who had deviated from the practice—the modern practice of Parliament, would not allow themselves to be taken in by the mystification of the Noble Marquess, and the arithmetic of the Right Honourable Gentlemen.

Mr. WILSON did not think the plan would trench on the Sinking Fund. Besides, the annuity was to be bought a peace price, and as we had a chance of two or three wars during the 45 years, an advantage would thence be derived.

Mr. RICARDO—If this plan of selling the half-pay on a permanent annuity were to be so advantageous, why not sell in like manner the whole expenses of the army, as the advantages of such an arrangement respecting it would be of far more importance in the event of war?

Mr. MABERLY—Why not extend it to the interest of the national debt, which, at the same rate, would produce an annual saving of 15 millions?

Mr. BROUGHAM—Would the Chancellor of the Exchequer have any objection to extend it to those pensions and Ministerial salaries which were held upon nearly the same terms as the half pay?

The Marquess of LONDONDERRY was thankful for the information which the Honourable and Learned Gentleman had given him. He could see no propriety, however, in the lecture which had been read to the House by an Honourable Member, who after enjoying a good dinner had come down at nine o'clock, if not to disturb the debate, at least to mystify the country.

Mr. BROUGHAM assured the Noble Marquess that he had been in the House at the opening of the debate, and had been absent only two hours and a half, and that too in the belief that very different matter was to occupy their attention. Even during his absence the House had had the advantage of the opinions of his Honourable Friend (Mr. Ricardo), with whom he entirely coincided in opinion.

The Resolutions were agreed to; the other Orders of the Day were read, and at half past twelve the House adjourned.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Indian News.

Had we not, in the course of our Selections from the Papers of the other Presidencies, found it our duty to report the failure of the Appeal made at Madras on behalf of the Distressed Irish, we should have refrained from noticing a similar result here. But in presenting to our Readers the Madras Editor's remarks on this subject, we feel compelled to report that only seven persons out of the large community of this City of Palaces attended at the Town Hall yesterday, though the Meeting was advertised in all the Papers of the Settlement. A Masquerade, a Conversation, a Ball and Supper, or a Race Dinner, would attract a larger crowd; and seeing the fate of the Meetings called at Calcutta for the relief of the Highlanders of Sutherland, at which three persons were present, for the Indians of Burrisaul, at which about a dozen attended, and for the poor Irish, at which seven formed the whole assembly, we would really recommend, whenever the distresses of starving and wretched individuals are to be considered in an Indian Meeting, that such Meeting should be drawn together by the attractive fumes of venison and turtle soup, and the hunger, thirst, and nakedness of others discussed over smoking viands, cooled wines, and all the luxuries of the East. There was a sufficiently large Assembly of Englishmen collected together to eat and drink for the honor of Portugal; but poor Ireland seems less near and dear to us than that ancient ally, though the mere cost of that Entertainment would have fed a hundred starving families for many days. But we must refrain from calling in question the *active* benevolence of those whose *passive* generosity when it requires no exertion to put it in practice no man can doubt; and simply recommend that the few who feel an interest in the subject should do what they deem their duty, and leave the rest to fate.

The following is the article contained in the MADRAS COURIER received by yesterday's Dawn.

Famine in Ireland.—We regret that in returning to this afflicting subject we are unable to announce that any measures have been taken at this Presidency to assist the glorious work of Charity which has so bountifully commenced at home. We lament this deeply, but although our appeal has hitherto been ineffectual, we feel sincere satisfaction at having performed our duty by bringing the matter to the notice of the Public—it is pleasing also to observe that our opinions are not singular, and that both our Contemporaries have promptly followed up with their judicious remarks, the appeal made in last Thursday's COURIER to the benevolent feelings of the community. It now rests with them to adopt or reject the proposition, and it would ill become us to enlarge upon it. We will mention, however, that we are authorised to announce that if any Public Subscription takes place for the relief of the population of Ireland, the Mount Corps Dramatique will gladly come forward to promote the holy undertaking. We need not repeat that the lives of thousands of our fellow creatures depend on prompt exertions, or that the causes of distress are of such a nature that it will be the work of years and not of weeks to remove them. These are admitted facts. The subscription has commenced prosperously at home, but to do any permanent good it must be kept up and fed from time to time by fresh resources. The Towns and Counties of the United Kingdom are doing their duty, and we observe that aid is expected from the Colonies. It has been observed that for the distressed Spaniards, and Russians, and Germans, hundreds of thousands were readily raised, and "that it would shame the justice as well as the charity of the country, if those so nearly allied to us should be neglected at their last extremity." According to the statement of Sir EDWARD O'BRIEN the bark of trees has been stripped off to satisfy the pangs of hunger, the young wheats have been sheared and eaten as spinage—even the primrose leaves have been carefully collected! One cannot read such statements of distress occurring in the most fertile country in the world without shuddering. They are calculated to afflict us, and no matter what produced the suffering, our first duty is to endeavour to relieve it.

In a word the distress is unparalleled even in the annals of Ireland, the land of misfortune and misery. The afflictions with

which that unhappy Country was visited in the frightful years of 1801 and 1815 were nothing compared to the calamities which are now depopulating her Counties. We have a warrant for asserting that the Peasantry of the Counties of Cork, Limerick, Kerry, Roscommon, and Mayo, and in fact the greater part of Munster and Connaught are actually and literally starving, and that the distress had not reached its height. A million and a half of people at the least, willing and able to work, are thus without the means of subsistence or the prospect of obtaining it. To add to the evil, one half of the cattle have died for want of fodder. Can these things be read without exciting feelings of sympathy and commiseration? Is it not a crime in human nature to allow a people to continue in this frightful state, where there is a possibility or prospect of affording relief? Can a Christian Community allow their Countrymen to support life on a miserable food of a little Oatmeal mixed with nettles, without endeavouring to ameliorate a condition so repugnant to the principles of humanity? It is impossible, and it can only be necessary to prove the existence of such distress to ensure its relief.

What a spectacle does the British Empire at this moment present, "In Ireland, thousands are perishing by famine, while the granaries of England are surcharged. In England the farmer is ruined by parting with his corn at a price even which the suffering poor of Ireland cannot afford to give—afford, did we say?—for a price, at which the united money stock of hundreds would not purchase a single peck!—Ireland and England are called Sister Countries—united under one government, their interests and their rights should be the same. How comes it then, we ask, that the Irish poor are perishing within reach of relief, and yet that relief has been so long withheld."

We naturally turn our eyes to Government for a resolution of this curious enigma.

Public Amusements.—The Second Subscription Assembly will take place on Thursday next the 12th instant, at which all the beauty and fashion of the Settlement are expected to be present. The arrival of the Squadron in the Roads is a favorable circumstance, and the gallant sons of Neptune will no doubt partake of our festivities. The want of Public Rooms is almost daily experienced, and we do trust some measures will be speedily adopted to remedy a deficiency which is not very creditable to this polished Society. Let us have the Pantheon again, or any place rather than none. We have reason to believe that if suitable and reasonable accommodations could be obtained, the Community might be delighted with the Dramatic exertions of a most accomplished Company of Amateurs. We have heard of a "Jeremy Diddler" of a "Young Wilding" and a "Papillon" who have delighted every one that has witnessed their acting, and who would willingly astonish a Madras Audience, but alas! there is no field for their exertions. This however is only one instance of the disappointments which are occasioned by the want of Public Rooms. We trust the defect will soon be remedied—with very little assistance from Government, or the Lottery, a Building in the nature of a Town Hall might be erected on a Plan suitable to the rank and station of this prosperous Settlement, and that too without the prospect of loss to the Proprietors. In the present difficulty of employing capital advantageously, it is surprising that some wealthy individuals do not profit by the tardy motions of the Society.

We beg to subjoin the following useful memorandum for observance in regard to the approaching Ball.

The Second Subscription Ball will be held at the same Garden House on Thursday the 12th instant.

Tickets (10 Rupees each) to be had on application at the Ball Room.

No Gentleman will be admitted without a Ticket.

Applications for Tickets to Strangers will be addressed to the Stewards at the Ball Room.

The Honorable the Governor and Suite were at Damawaram on the 1st instant, three marches to the Northward of Rajahmundry, all well.

The Honorable Company Ship *ASTELL* has not yet come in. Her Troops embarked on the 13th of May from Gravesend, so that she could not have been detained after the 17th.

The *PROVIDENCE* was not to sail before the 1st of June, about which time the *DAVID SCOTT*, *GENERAL HEWITT*, *FORT WILLIAM*, *DORSETSHIRE*, *COLDSTREAM*, and *SIR EDWARD PAGET* were to take their departure.

The *BENGAL MERCHANT*, Captain Brown, arrived on Friday from London 10th of April, and last from Port Louis, which she left on the 14th ultimo. *Passengers*.—Mrs. Prichard, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Buchanan, Miss Bell, Miss Sherman, Robert Brooke, Esq. Richard Holdsworth, Esq. P. Earl, Esq. Captain Budd, Lieut. Longford, Lieut. Buchanan, Doctor Bailie, Messrs. Turnbull, Traill, McFarland, Stewart, D. Buchanan, Sherman, Reddy, and Corbett.

H. M. Ship *Tees* and the *HASHMY* came in on Friday—the former from Trincomallie, the latter from Bencoolen.

The *LADY KENNAWAY* bound for England arrived in the Roads on Sunday. She will continue her voyage in a day or two.

A large detachment of Troops embarked yesterday morning on board the Ships *MOIRA*, Captain Hornblow, and *RELIANCE*, Captain Pike. They sailed in the evening. That fine appointed Ship the *MOIRA* proceeds on to Calcutta after landing her Troops, and will return to Madras about Christmas-day on her way to England.

The *HOPE*, Captain Flint, sailed for Calcutta yesterday.

The *THALIA* proceeded on her voyage on Friday.

The *DUKE OF LANCASTER* is now ready for Sea, and will proceed on her voyage this evening.—*Passengers*.—Mrs. Brown, Miss Brown, Miss A. Brown, Captain Miller, Rev. Mr. Willis, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Wardell, Mr. Ramus, H. M. 30th Regiment, and Mr. Nash.

The damage done to the Shipping by storms last winter seems unparalleled in the memory of man.—It is calculated that about 2,000 ships and 20,000 men have perished on the several coasts of Europe.

The drawing of the Second Class of the Madras Lottery will commence this morning.

The Northern Tappals have come in very irregularly lately, and at times have been 4 and 5 days in arrear. The *Dawk* due on Wednesday last, had not come in when our Paper went to Press.—*Madras Courier*.

Bombay, 13th August 1822.—The *NESTOR*, Captain Theaker, for London, will sail, we are informed, about Sunday week, wind and weather permitting.

The *BOMBAY MERCHANT* was to sail for this port on the 10th May; and the *JOHN TAYLOR* and *BRIDGET* are mentioned as likely to leave Liverpool for Bombay early in June.

The weather during the latter part of the week has been very stormy, accompanied with a heavy fall of rain. The whole monsoon indeed has been more severe than we remember for a number of years past. We are informed that up to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the 30th instant, the total quantity of rain fallen this year amounts to 84½ inches, which is 5½ inches more than we had at the same date in the 1817, and more than has fallen during the whole of any monsoon since.—*Bombay Courier*.

General Rennell.—Major General Rennell arrived at Benares on the 18th instant, and during the passage up the river had unfortunately lost a Boat, which had his Carriages on board.—*Government Gazette*.

Trial of the Pix.

"TRIAL BY JURY."—Motto of Lord Erskine and his Heirs for ever.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Some time ago it was my duty and pleasure to correct a misstatement of *JOHN BULL*, respecting the supposed summary punishment of the Ship *SCOTIA*, and to show that no proceeding would or could be held against her without a fair and solemn trial.

The affair of the *SCOTIA* has been recalled to my remembrance by the Lord Chancellor's pathetic speech on the Trial of the *Pix*, which, I assure you, I have not read without more than one application of my handkerchief to my eyes. What a boast it is for Englishmen that not a *seven shilling piece*, not a *six-pence*, is born in England, though it should afterwards visit the uttermost parts of the earth, that is not entitled to the benefit of a Trial by Twelve Common Tradesmen! Such is the pervading influence and all-comprehensive energy of the cause for which Hampden bled in the field, and Russell and Sydney on the scaffold.

PARCHMENT.

Suffering Irish.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Understanding that a meeting is to take place this morning at the Town Hall, to relieve the unhappy Sufferers of the "Emerald Isles," allow me to request you to publish the following extracts from Letters written by a Gentleman in 1807, which will serve to delineate the qualities of the Irish heart, with which, I suppose, many of my countrymen are wholly unacquainted. Will a heart more callous than that of the Indian *BULL* refrain from casting his mite to aid a race of people who are universally known as the most hospitable to every kind of guest, and who are thus described by a Gentleman whose probity and integrity is too well known to be doubted?

"I have spoken of their hospitality, which indeed is extolled by all writers who treat of their character; but it is impossible to form a conception of the extent to which this is carried, without experiencing it. I will here mention one instance of it, because it is universal, and because, from circumstances, it is not susceptible of ostentation. I dare say, Sir, you have wondered what becomes of those crowds of women and children, belonging to soldiers who have been sent abroad, and of the other poor whom you see constantly returning from different parts of England, to their native country—Ireland; especially as you know there are no poor rates in that island, nor any other legal provision for their support of the indigent. The fact is the charity and hospitality of the people supercede the necessity of poor laws. Every cottage is open to each poor person who chooses to enter into it. There the stranger fares as the family fare; is kindly sheltered from the weather, and reposes upon as good a couch as they themselves do.

"You will perhaps accuse me of drawing a flattering portrait as the poor calumniated Irish; hear, then, other late writers of acknowledged talents and character; and to whom you will not attribute the same motives of partiality which perhaps you ascribe to me: "Every unprejudiced traveller," says the celebrated Arthur Young, "who visits Ireland, will be as much struck and pleased with the cheerfulness, as obliged by the hospitality of the inhabitants, and will find them a brave, polite, liberal, learned, and ingenious people." "It is well known," says another intelligent philosophic writer, "that many Englishmen who went to Ireland teeming with contempt and detestation of the people of that country, after a few years association with them, have returned to their own country, with a disposition to become, on all occasions, their strenuous encomiasts." This accurate observer justly celebrates "the excessive hospitality of the Irish, their na-

tive good humour, their boundless charity, their uniform readiness to oblige and assist, their uncommon propensity to commiseration, &c." But I have run the full length of my paper, and therefore remain for the present.

Your's, &c.

Thursday Morning, Sept. 26, 1822.

A BENGALLY.

* Tho. Newnham, Esq.

Proposed Play.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Your Correspondent THEATRICAL has certainly suggested an excellent plan for the Subscription to the distressed persons on the Emerald Isle. I beg leave to say that should the Managers make choice of the excellent Tragedy of "THE REVENGE" and the amusing one-act Afterpiece of "IS HE JEALOUS?" I am confident it would attract a full house. The distinguished Amateur who played Richard the Third might take ZANGA, and our Indian Proteus in DON ALONZO would be a treat of the highest nature. Should the latter Gentleman play BELCOUR in the Afterpiece, it would certainly be as successful as the rest of that accomplished Amateur's undertakings on the Chowringhee Boards.

It would be advisable to have the Play before the Doorga Pooja Holiday commences, for on that occasion the greatest part of the visitors of the Theatre go out of town.

I am, Your obedient Servant,

A CONSTANT VISITOR.

Medical Report.

EFFICACY OF ACIDS IN CHOLERA.

(Continued from Yesterday.)

It will therefore now be necessary to notice the superior efficacy of ACIDS in Cholera, as promised on the 7th—A patient having mentioned to me the very remarkable, not to say astonishing effects of the Acid Elixir of Vitriol, in the cure of Cholera Morbus—that it was said to succeed in every case, and required but two or three doses,—if so many—to remove the disease. I became extremely desirous to ascertain the truth of so important a fact, by applying to the source of their information, (a Mr. Watts, Indigo Planter, then in Calcutta), who spoke of its efficacy in the highest possible terms. I soon after witnessed its effects, and was surprised at the success which attended its administration; 40 drops being given in a little water, and repeated as circumstances required. In general the first or second dose entirely stopped the symptoms, the cold sweat ceased, and was succeeded by an agreeable warmth, diffusing itself gradually all over the body, and the patient soon recovered—sooner, if afterwards aided by a little hot and strong Brandy and Water.

As the Acid Elixir of Vitriol was an old preparation, not always procurable I determined to simplify the medicine,† by giving only the sulphuric acid, which forms its basis, simply diluted with water in the same proportion, of one part acid to four of water, of which from 20 to 40 drops form a dose, to be repeated as frequently as urgency of the case may require. But finding that the vomiting might be farther acted upon, and the Medicine rendered more agreeable, I adopted the following form for general use. I have had the satisfaction of finding it so efficacious as to render further alteration needless, viz.

Concentrated Sulphuric Acid, i. e. the strongest	
Oil of Vitriol,	30 drops.
Peppermint Water,	1 pint.
Syrup of Ginger,	1 table spoon full.

Give one Table-spoonfull immediately, and repeat it every few minutes, or as frequently as the symptoms may require: and as they abate at longer intervals. If it cannot be prepared at a regular shop, it must be remembered that the acid should be of the concentrated, or strongest kind; not in any way weakened; as is often kept for sale in the Shops,—much less must it be that diluted kind, called Spirit of Vitriol. The acid, thus being procured and ready, the Peppermint water may be easily made of sufficient strength, by adding 30 or 40 drops of Essence of Peppermint to half a pint of water;—and the Syrup of Ginger may be procured from the preserved ginger.

The success and advantage of this Acid Medicine appears to me to exceed that of any other I have either seen or known tried, and which I

believe includes in Regimental and private practice, every mode that either reading, reflection, or conversation could suggest; not any, or all of which combined, has proved so generally successful as the acid plan, in the immediate abatement of symptoms, and removal of the attack. From a variety of circumstances, as delay, mistake of the case, &c. in every plan has failed and must fail: but this is by far the most uniformly successful of any I have witnessed, in I believe as many cases, as have fallen under the observation of any one Practitioner.

At the same time, it is essentially necessary to employ the usual external means, by the constant application of bottles of hot water over the bowels, and to the soles of the feet. This mode of dry fomentation being preferable to any other form from its combining every facility and advantage of heat, repetition, &c. without any hazard of giving the patient fresh cold: and only requiring that the corks of the bottles be well secured, by the cloth or flannel which surrounds them. BRANDY and WATER, very strong and hot, given in small quantities, as a Table Spoonful or two occasionally, is a very useful auxiliary, and when the patient has sufficiently recovered from the symptoms, some gentle medicine should be given to relieve the bowels, for which any mild Purgative may be used, as Rhubarb, with a few Grains of Ginger to prevent griping, or Castor Oil, if the stomach will retain it, but if all means avoiding all Mercurial preparations; probably a solution of Cream of Tartar sweetened to the palate (and called Imperial Drink) might be the most proper, and form a part of the acid plan, equally useful and agreeable.

As the thirst of the patients is extreme during the paroxysm, so do they as ardently and piteously implore for water. This must not be indulged: to allow it is Death, as I have seen in several cases of convalescence where the free indulgence of water, when supposed safe, has destroyed the patient in a few hours, and having seen many endure as much from this almost insufferable symptom, as from the Disease itself, and without any mode of relief being known, while the indulgence of thirst was decidedly fatal, yet Patients often desire it at the known risk of their lives. It affords me extreme satisfaction to add that I have since ascertained this most distressing symptom of destructive thirst may be entirely relieved, and completely removed, not only with perfect safety but great advantage to the patient, merely by KEEPING THE HANDS CONSTANTLY WET WITH VINEGAR! and which I am the more solicitous to mention, as it was an accidental discovery in a similar case, which I have ever since adopted and recommended with unvarying success.

It may not perhaps be improper to add, that having been repeatedly solicited to give the prescription for the Acid Mixture, especially by friends leaving the Presidency, their accounts of its efficacy among their own servants, or the dandies on their passage up the river, affords a pleasing confirmation of my own experience, expressed in terms of equal surprize and pleasure, at its efficacy in receiving cases, where in some instances the patients, were thought to have been dead. And as I have stated the manner in which I first came to the knowledge of such a remedy (in its general principle,) it may I trust be allowed me, that I can have no other motive (where there is no merit,) than the earnest recommendation of a Medicine, that has proved unusually efficacious in a Disease whose very first appearance is Death-like; and by stating the particulars so simplified, that it may be prepared in any situation (and kept ready for use,) if it should be thought worthy of a trial, and found to merit the encomium hitherto deserved, perhaps a communication to the Editor might tend to increase its utility by practical proofs. My own experience in this horrid Disease, has unfortunately been great, especially in a Regiment of Europeans; and I can truly say, that I have never seen any medicine or medicines so generally efficacious as the Acid one thus received on that account.

Durhamtolah, Monday, Sept. 23, 1822.

P.

P. S. The external use of Acids, by mixing 2 parts of nitric acid with one of water, and applied upon the body over the bowels, until the skin become discolored, to raise an immediate blister, which is the case in a few minutes, has relieved in as short a time, as was evinced in a case thus treated this week. It is a plan recommended by Mr. Surgeon Powell, of Bombay. It was tried also at Cawnpore last year with success, and is mentioned in the Edinburgh Medical Journal for October 1821, p. 543. I have had no experience of this, but was happy in finding such a corroboration of what is stated in the above Report. The subject will be renewed next week.—Hark.

* It is made thus—but not included in the present Dispensatory:—Sulphuric Acid, 1 oz.; Aromatic Tincture, 4 oz.; add the acid by degrees, stirring the mixture with a silver or wooden spoon,—as the acid precipitates the aromatics,—the tincture is a needless addition: hence the advantage of simplifying the medicine.

† Simplicity forms the essence of excellence in every science, especially medicine; where it constitutes the grand test of professional ability. Any fool can make a plain subject difficult, while it is the end and aim of perfection to make a difficult subject plain.

Shipping Arrivals.

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Sept. 4	Thalia	British	J. Haig	London	May 16
4	Daphne	British	Chatfield	London	May 13
4	Agincourt	British	J. Mahon	London	April 11
5	H. M. S. Liffey	British	C. Grant	Trincomalie	Sept. 3
5	H. M. S. Corlew	British	R. G. Dunlop	Trincomalie	Sept. 3
5	H. M. S. Sophie	British	G. Frenche	from a Cruise	—
6	Bengal Merchant	British	A. Brown	London	April 16

BOMBAY.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Aug. 18	Asia Felix	British	G. Jellicoe	Sumatra	—
19	Malekeel Bheer	Arab	Mahomed Rejab	Mocha	—
20	Eliza	British	I. G. Fritih	Mauritius	—
24	Travancore	British	J. Boog	Persian Gulph	—

Shipping Departures.

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Sept. 5	Forbes	British	R. A. J. Roe	Calcutta

BOMBAY.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Aug. 15	Forbes	British	R. R. J. Roe	Calcutta
18	Thetis	British	C. F. Davies	Calcutta
18	Sophia	British	A. J. Waddington	Persian Gulph
18	Charles Forbes	British	T. Bryden	London
18	Aram	British	J. Daniels	Madras
18	Tawjee	Arab	Almat Mahomed	Penang
23	Medina	British	H. Mattison	Liverpool

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 25, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—LASMELIN, (F.) on her way to Town,—ISABELLA, passed down,—CAMOENS, (P.) outward-bound, remains.

Kedgerce.—MARY, (Schooner), proceeded down,—ERNAAD, (H. C. S.) passed down.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships PRINCE REGENT, and ASIA.

Saugor.—JULIANA, outward-bound, remains.

The MARY ANN, (Webster,) arrived off Calcutta yesterday morning.

Passengers.

Passengers per FORBES, from Bombay for Madras and Calcutta.—Miss Munbie, Lieutenant Munbie, C. F. Hunter, Esq. Mrs. Roe and Child.

Passengers per THETIS, from Bombay for Calcutta.—W. H. Radford, Esq. of His Majesty's 65th Regiment, and Four Armenians.

Passengers per CHARLES FORBES, from Bombay for London.—Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. James, Miss James, Miss Stewart, Lieutenant Colonel Cunningham, of the Honorable Company's Service, Major James, of His Majesty's 46th Regiment, Major Dumas, His Majesty's 65th Regiment, Captains Elder and Meriton, of the Honorable Company's Bombay European Regiment, Lieutenants G. Wilson and George Olives, Charles O. Reilly, Assistant Surgeon of His Majesty's 65th Regiment, P. Farquharson, Adjutant of His Majesty's 65th Regiment, T. Coleman, Quarter Master, D. W. H. Hamilton, Esq. and Mr. E. Holland.

Military Arrivals.

Military Arrivals at the Presidency.

Arrivals.—Lieutenant Colonel P. Littlejohn, 2d Battalion 22d Native Infantry, from Europe.—Lieutenant Colonel W. S. Heathcote, from Cawnpore.—Major J. C. Coombs, Town Major, Fort Cornwallis, returned from Saugor.—Captain J. Mackenzie, Sub-Assistant of the Honorable Company's Staff, from Buxar.—Captain J. Pearson, 1st Battalion 18th Native Infantry, from Europe.—Surgeon P. Breton, Ramgur Corps, from Hazareebagh.—Lieutenant C. C. Chesney, Artillery Regiment, from Europe.—Lieutenant G. Griffiths, 1st Battalion 7th Native Infantry, from Ghazepore.—Lieutenant C. Penrose, 2d Battalion 27th Native Infantry, from Europe.—Engineer Cadet J. T. Boileau, from Europe.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of yesterday.)

	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Cotton, Jaloan, per maund	13 0 a	13 8
Cutehaura,	10 8 a	12 4
Grain, Rice, Patna,	2 2 a	2 4
Patchery, 1st,	2 4 a	2 8
Ditto, 2d,	1 14 a	2 0
Moongy, 1st,	1 6 a	1 7
Ditto, 2d,	1 5 a	1 6
Ballum, 1st,	1 7 a	1 8
Wheat, Dooda,	1 2 a	1 3
Gram, Patna,	1 0 a	1 1
Dhall, Urruhr, good,	1 7 a	1 8
Saltpetre, Culme, 1st sort,	5 12 a	6 0
2d sort,	5 0 a	5 4
3d sort,	4 0 a	4 8

Indigo.—We know of no transaction of consequence in this, since our last. The new crop is arriving in small quantities, and we may soon expect to hear of extensive sales in it. Advices from the interior state, that the crop in that quarter will fall, considerably short of what was at first expected.

Cotton.—Continues in limited demand, we know of a sale of good old Cutehaura, in half screwed bales, that took place two days ago, at 11-6 per maund, prices appear to have advanced a little in the interior. At Mizapore, on the 17th instant, new Bandah was stated at 18-9, Jaloan at 15-15, and Cutehaura at 13-12 per local maund. At Jeagunge, on the 21st instant, new Bandah was quoted at 15-4 to 15-8, Jaloan at 14-4 to 14-8, and Cutehaura at 13-4 to 13-8 per maund, sales during the week 13,000 maunds, of which 1,500 maunds were for Calcutta, and the rest for country consumption, stock 61,000 maunds.

Saltpetre.—Sales are going on in this at our quotations.

Sugar.—Continues steady at our quotations, considerable sales have been made in it this week.

Piece Goods.—Are dull, and prices generally rather on the decline.

Grain.—The demand for this has been limited since our last, Dooda and Gungajalla Wheat have declined about one anna per maund.

Metals.—Tutenague and Spelter continue in fair demand, at our quotations—Iron, Swedish, in good request, English rather dull—Steel selling freely at our quotations, and looking up—Pig Lead in increased demand, the stock in the market diminishing fast—Sheet Copper firm, at our quotations, and the stock decreasing.

Spices.—Pepper, both Eastern and Malabar are looking up, considerable sales in the former have been effected this week at our quotations—Nutmegs, Nace and Cloves, steady at our quotations.

Europe Goods.—The market is greatly overstocked, and dealers holding off—our quotations are nominal.

Bills on London.—See our quotation, page 3d, at the Exchange Sale of 23d of September £11,750 of New South Wales Government Bills (payable in London, at 30 days sight) were brought forward, which went all off at 25 to 26½ per cent. premium.

Freight to London.—May be stated at £ 10 to £ 5 per Ton.

Note.—It being difficult to quote with preciseness the prices of the following Articles, the mode of stating generally, whether they are at an advance or discount, has been adopted, as being sufficient to give a tolerably correct idea of the Market.—The Exchange being at Par.

References.—(P. C.) Prime Cost of the Article as Invoiced at the Manufacturer's prices, exclusive of Freight and Charges.—(A.) Advance on the same.—(D.) Discount.

Birmingham Hard-ware,	10 a	15 per cent. D.
Broad Cloth, fine, P. C.	0 a	10 per cent. A.
Broad Cloth, coarse, P. C.	0 a	10 per cent. D.
Flannels,	15 a	20 per cent. D.
Hats, Bicknell's,	10 a	15 per cent. A.
Chintz,	5 a	10 per cent. D.
Cutlery, P. C.	0 a	25 per cent. D.
Earthen-ware,	45 a	50 per cent. D.
Glass-ware, P. C.	0 a	10 per cent. D.
Window Glass, P. C.	0 a	10 per cent. D.
Hosiery,	0 a	25 per cent. D.
Muslins Assorted,	20 a	30 per cent. D.
Oilman's Stores, P. C.	0 a	15 per cent. D.
Stationery, P. C.	0 a	10 per cent. A.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—365—

Government Orders.

MILITARY.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM; SEPTEMBER 13, 1822.

The Officer Commanding the Bareilly Provincial Battalion, is directed to entertain Eight Sepoys additional per Company; the Most Noble the Governor General in Council having been pleased to direct that an Augmentation of Sixty-four Privates shall be made to that Battalion.

FORT WILLIAM; SEPTEMBER 20, 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions.

Infantry.—Major William Samuel Heathcote to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the 1st September, 1822, in succession to Thompson, deceased.

14th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain William Ball, to be Major, from the 1st September, 1822, in succession to Heathcote promoted. Supernumerary Captain Samuel Swinhoe, is brought upon the Establishment of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Ball promoted.

The undermentioned Gentlemen, Cadets of Infantry and Assistant Surgeons, are admitted to the service on this Establishment, in conformity with their Appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors. The Cadets are promoted to the Rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future Adjustment:—

Infantry.—Mr. William Glen, date of arrival in Fort William, 13th Sept. 1822. Mr. Robert Riddell, date of arrival in Fort William, 13th Sept. ditto. Mr. James Rundell Bigge, date of arrival in Fort William, 14th Sept. ditto. Mr. James Burnett, date of arrival in Fort William, 14th Sept. ditto. Mr. Alexander Eneas Campbell, date of arrival in Fort William, 18th Sept. ditto. Mr. Thomas Dalyell, date of arrival in Fort William, 18th Sept. ditto. Mr. Bowyer Steward, date of arrival in Fort William, 18th Sept. ditto. Mr. Robert Smith, date of arrival in Fort William, 18th Sept. ditto. Mr. George Craven Armstrong, date of arrival in Fort William, 18th Sept. ditto. Mr. James Molony, date of arrival in Fort William, 18th Sept. ditto. Mr. Thomas William Boulton, date of arrival in Fort William, 18th Sept. ditto.

Medical Department.—Mr. Benjamin Bell, date of arrival in Fort William, 13th September, 1822. Mr. John Park Barnett, date of arrival in Fort William, 13th Sept. ditto.

Captain Peter Laurie Pew, of the Regiment of Artillery, has returned to his duty on this Establishment, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors without prejudice to his Rank, date of arrival in Fort William the 14th Sept. 1822.

Ensign William Foley, of the 27th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his health.

The leave of absence obtained by Captain David Harriott, of the 5th Regiment Light Cavalry in General Orders of the 5th March last, is further extended for Six Months from the expiration of the period therein stated, on account of his health.

The Governor General in Council was pleased in the Territorial Department, under date the 15th ultimo, to appoint Lieutenant James Price, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, to build the Thirty-five (35) Salt Golahs and Sheds, which remain to be constructed at Sulkea. Lieutenant Price is directed to place himself under the Orders of the Superintendent of Public Buildings in the Lower Provinces.

Brevet-Captain A. Smith, Adjutant of the Farruckabad Provincial Battalion, was permitted, in the Judicial Department, under date the 12th instant, to visit the Presidency, on urgent Private Affairs, and to be absent from his Corps for two Months.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and Alterations of Rank.

1st Regiment Native Infantry.—Brevet-Captain and Lieutenant Samuel Maltby to be Captain of Company, from the 7th of November 1821, in succession to Paterson, retired from the Service. Ensign Henry Doveton to be Lieutenant from the same date, in succession to Maltby promoted.

8th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign William Beckett to be Lieutenant from the 4th of July 1821, in succession to Lindsay, struck off the List of the Army.

28th Regiment Native Infantry.—Brevet-Captain and Lieutenant Richard Home to be Captain of a Company, vice Raymond, struck off, with rank from the 10th of November, 1821, in succession to Leys promoted. Ensign John Date to be Lieutenant, from the same date, in succession to Home, promoted.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon Joseph John Hogg, who resigned the Service on the 4th of May last, to be Surgeon, vice Scott, struck off, with rank from the 23d of February 1822, in succession to Durham, appointed a Superintending Surgeon. Assistant Surgeon John

Barnes to be Surgeon, vice Hogg resigned, with rank from the 28th of August 1822, in succession to Stuart who has resigned the Service.

Alterations of Rank.—28th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain Samuel Watson, to rank from 8th January 1820, vice Raymond struck off. 28th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain Abraham Hardy, to rank from 30th June 1821, vice Dunsterville deceased. 28th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Anthony Higmore Jellicoe, to rank from 1st January 1821, vice Watson promoted. 28th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Henry Walter Bellow, to rank from 6th May 1821, vice Turner deceased. 28th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Peter Joseph Fleming, to rank from 30th June 1821, vice Hardy promoted.

Medical Department.—Surgeon James Atkinson, to rank from 14th July 1820, vice Scott, struck off. Surgeon Jehosaphat Castell, to rank from 17th December 1820, vice Robinson appointed Deputy Superintending Surgeon. Surgeon Andrew Brown, to rank from 22d March 1821, vice Assay deceased. Surgeon Charles Stuart (resigned) to rank from 10th June 1821, vice Impey deceased. Surgeon John Jack Gibson, to rank from 22d January 1822, Stanton deceased. Surgeon George Webb, to rank from 3d February 1822, vice McDowell, appointed Deputy Superintending Surgeon. Surgeon Joseph Adams, to rank from 4th May 1822, vice Hogg, resigned.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Charles D'Acre, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Fort Adjutant at Agra, vice Ball, promoted to a Majority.

Wm. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Milt. Dept.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Head-Quarters, Calcutta; September 18, 1822.

Brevet-Captain William Martin, of the 29th Native Infantry, is appointed Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 1st Battalion of the Regiment, vice Walker, deceased.

Lieutenant F. Welchman, of the 29th Native Infantry, is re-appointed to the 2d Battalion of the Regiment.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

Artillery.—Lieutenant Rutherford, from 1st September, to 15th October, in extension.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, September 19, 1822.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

1st Battalion 13th Regiment.—Brevet Captain C. Savage, from 1st November to 1st February 1823, to visit the Presidency, previous to applying for Furlough.

General Staff.—Brigade Major Baldoek, from 5th March, 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent affairs.

1st Battalion 16th Regiment.—Lieutenant Fuller, from 1st October, to 1st July 1823, to visit the Presidency, on his private affairs.

1st Battalion 4th Regiment.—Lieutenant J. Fisher, from 15th October, to 15th April 1823, to visit Merutt.

1st Battalion 4th Regiment.—Ensign E. Camberlege, from 15th October, to 15th April, 1823, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

1st Battalion 17th Regiment.—Major J. W. Fast, from 20th October, to 20th July 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; Sept 20, 1822.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Removals: Lieutenant-Colonel W. Richards from the 2d Battalion 14th to the 1st Battalion 19th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Logie from the 1st Battalion 10th to the 2d Battalion 14th Native Infantry.

Brevet-Captain Clough, of the 2d Battalion 17th Native Infantry, having produced the requisite Certificate of ill health accounting for his remaining after the Presidency after the period usually allowed to Officers returning from leave beyond Sea, His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to sanction Captain Clough's absence from the 1st of February to the 1st instant.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; Sept. 21, 1822.

Captain S. Maltby and Lieutenant H. Doveton, of the 1st Native Infantry, are posted to the 1st Battalion of the Regiment.

Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain J. D. Herbert is posted to the 2d, and Lieutenant W. Berkett to the 1st Battalion of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain T. Dickenson is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain R. Home is posted to the 1st and Lieutenant J. Dade to the 2d Battalion of the 29th Regiment Native Infantry.

The leave of absence granted to Captain F. Walker, of the European Regiment, in General Orders of the 14th instant, is cancelled and that Officer is directed to do duty with the Ramghur Battalion during the absence of Captain Simcock on sick leave.

Lieutenant James Manson, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Adjutant to the Burdwan Provincial Battalion, vice Stewart resigned.

Ensign J. Somerville is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion 21st Regiment, and Ensign Hanny from the latter to the former Battalion.

The Leave granted in General Orders of the 27th July last, to Lieutenant Taylor, of the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment, is extended for a period of two Months.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Leave of Absence:

Ramghur Battalion,—Surgeon P. Breton, from 14th September, to 14th November, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private Affairs.

2d Battalion 4th Regiment,—Lieutenant Templer, from 1st November, to 1st May, 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; September 17, 1822.

At a General Court Martial held at Quilon, on the 24th day of July 1822, and continued by adjournments, *Private John O'Brien*, of Captain Sheehy's, or Grenadier Company of His Majesty's 89th Regiment, was arraigned on the undermentioned Charges, viz,

First. "Confined by Order of Lieutenant Colonel Miles, C. B. Commanding the said Corps for Desertion from his Corps on or about the 21st May 1822, and not returning until brought back a Prisoner on or about the 2d June 1822."

Second. "By Major Basden, for outrageous Motiny in the following Instance, in having struck him, Major Basden, two violent blows, when in the execution of his duty as President of a General Regimental Court Martial, assembled at the Mess House of the 89th Regiment, on the 5th of June, 1822, for the purpose of trying the said *John O'Brien*, for Desertion."

Additional Charge by Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, Commanding.

"For Mutinous language on the morning of the 5th of June, 1822, when taken away from the Mess Room, in which the General Regimental Court Martial was assembled, in declaring, 'that he would either be shot or hung for some of them that were in the Mess House, and that he was sorry he had not some weapon in his hand.'

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:—

Sentence.—The Court find the Prisoner Guilty "of all and several the Crimes charged, and the Court does, therefore by virtue of the articles of War, sentence and adjudge the said Prisoner *John O'Brien*, Private, His Majesty's 89th Regiment, to be shot to Death with Musketry, at such time and place and in such manner as His Excellency the Commander in Chief shall be pleased to direct."

Approved and Confirmed, (Signed) A. CAMPBELL, Genl.

His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart. K. C. B. in publishing this Court Martial to His Majesty's Forces under his command, feels the necessity of reverting to the Lenity which he extended so recently to *Private James Atkins* of the 34th Regiment, for a similar offence; he had fully expected that that Lenity would have operated upon the mind of every individual in the Army in such a manner as to have prevented the recurrence of so outrageous an offence.

His Excellency however could not feel himself justified in again pardoning Crimes of such magnitude as the Prisoner *Private John O'Brien*, of His Majesty's 89th Regiment, has been found Guilty of, and that the Army may be convinced that he is determined to inflict the utmost punishment the Law awards to violence and outrage, he directs that this Sentence shall be carried into execution at such a time and place as shall be communicated by General Orders to the Army on this Establishment.

The foregoing Order is to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; September 18, 1822.

Lieutenant L. M. Cooper of H. M. 11th Light Dragoons, is appointed an Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Smith, vice Captain Place of the 65th Regt. this Appointment to have effect from the 21st ultimo.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; September 19, 1822.

Soldiers of His Majesty's Service when in Hospital, who are proposed to be Invalided, are not to be removed therefrom to any other place for the purpose of inspection.

Medical Committees will assemble at such Hospitals to make the necessary examination.

General Officers when applying for Committees, or when ordering them, as the case may be, will be pleased to have these directions particularly attended to.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; September 20, 1822.

With a view to the due preservation of the service ammunition in possession of his Majesty's Corps in India, His Excellency the Most

Noble the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that in Cantonments, and an all ordinary marches for the purpose of Relief, the following system shall be adopted by the Infantry.

The ammunition should not be left altogether loose in the Pouches in single Cartridges. It is expedient that ten rounds out of the forty in each man's possession should remain in that situation in the right hand compartment at the top ready for any immediate purpose, but that the remainder be packed neatly in bundles of ten, and marked and numbered on the outside uniformly throughout each company.

The remainder of the ammunition in possession of Corps is to be carefully packed up and deposited in the Regimental store, or other place, of safety, which may be set apart for that purpose at stations respectively

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; September 21, 1822.

Assistant Surgeon Foote, Acting Surgeon to the 17th Regiment has permission to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health, with leave of absence for one year from the date of his Embarkation, or until the arrival of his regiment in Great Britain, when he will rejoin.

Doctor J. Campbell, Supernumerary assistant Surgeon, is directed to assume Medical Charge of the 17th Regiment from the date of Assistant Surgeon Foote's Embarkation.

The leave granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honourable Sir Charles Colville, to Ensign Bayley of the 20th Regiment to proceed to Ceylon on his private affairs, and to be absent for six months from the date of his Embarkation, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Anson, of the 11th Light Dragoons, has an extension of leave of absence for one month, with permission to proceed to the Sand Heads for the benefit of his health.

Head Quarters, Calcutta; September 23, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

4th Light Dragoons.—Assistant Surgeon Samuel Holmes, M. D. from the 17th Dragoons, to be Surgeon, vice W. O'Donel, deceased, 8th August, 1822.

Memorandum.—11th Light Dragoons.—For Rawdon Lawrie, Gent. to be Cornet without purchase, vice Shore, Read Ensign Rowdon Lawrie from the 46th Foot, to be Cornet without purchase, vice Shore.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

FORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, SEPT. 5, 1822.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Copy of an Advertisement received from the Lieutenant Governor of Fort Marlboro, be published for general information.

FORT MARLBRO'—THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1822.

To Prize Agents and all of her Persons who may be accountable for Prize Money.

Whereas an Act of Parliament having been passed in the present Session Cap. 61, and to which the Royal Assent was given on the Twenty-third day of June last, by which all unclaimed Share of Prize Money belonging to Officers and Soldiers in the Company's Military Service are appropriated to Lord Clive's Fund, and in all like manner all unclaimed Shares and Prize of Money belonging to the Company's Marine Service, are appropriated to Poplar Hospital.

Notice is hereby given to all Prize Agents, and all other persons who may be accountable for Prize Money, that in pursuance of the latter part of the 3d Section of the said Act, the Provisions thereof have been this day notified in the way in which General Orders for the Army are usually published at Fort Marlborough, and that the said Prize Agents, and all other persons accountable for Prize Money are required by the said Acts to deliver to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor of Fort Marlboro' without any further notice, Correct Accounts, verified upon Oath, of the unclaimed Money in their hands, with Lists of the Names, and descriptions of the Persons to whom the same belongs, and to pay such Money into the Treasury at this Settlement within Six Months after the said Publication of the Provisions of the Act in General Orders accordingly.

This Advertisement to be published in the Advertisement book, and affixed at the Court House, Wharf, at Fort Marlborough, and further Published in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of Fort William.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor,

(Signed) D. DELAMOTTE, Acting Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM; GENERAL DEPARTMENT, SEPT. 19, 1822.

In consequence of the Death of the ARCHDEACON OF CALCUTTA, on the 4th instant, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, by virtue of the powers vested in the Supreme Government by His Majesty's Letters Patent, creating the See of Calcutta, is pleased to provide for the temporary performance of the functions of the Archdeaconry and Bishoprick, as far as they may by Law be exercised, in the following manner:—

The Reverend DANIEL CORRIE is nominated to perform temporarily the duties of Archdeacon, and the said Reverend DANIEL CORRIE, in conjunction with the Reverend JOSEPH PARSON, both being Clergymen of the Church of England, resident within the Diocese, are appointed to perform the Episcopal Functions of the See of Calcutta, as far as by Law they may be exercised under the present emergency, until the vacancies occasioned by the deaths of the late Lord Bishop and Archdeacon, shall be supplied by higher Authority.

Published by Order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

C. LUSHINGTON, Act. Chief Sec. to the Govt.

India.

NINTH CANTO.

AND must I quit these scenes of fond delight,
That seeing thrill my senses, and amuse
Me greatly, while their beauties I receive?
Alas! I wish I were in some one's shoes
Who lived the year round in Calcutta, whose
Whole time was spent in its inviting gaieties:
Were such my happy fate I could not chuse
But revel in delights and pleasures,—nay it is
The finest place in India—yes, in troth, I say it is.

II.

Paha! I've already told you all about it,
And feel that from its joys I must depart,
Tho' never, never, ('tis a fact undoubted)
Can I do justice to its thousandth part;
Should I whole volumes to the world impart,
It has so very many excellencies,
That it defies the best descriptive art,
And he that in th' encounter wields his *ensis*,
(That's Latin for a sword) most valorously fences.

III.

Suppose you see me getting in my Budgerow,
Down-hearted, sorrowful and—very cross,
Without a breath to make the Dandies trudge or row,
The stream so strong it gallops like a horse,
And one must wait or creep along per force,
Among the Shipping up from Chandpal Ghat,
Well pleased if in an hour one gains a coss,
And if one looks abroad one's eyes are caught,
By the long line of City southward to the Fort

IV.

Which is a sight that a departing traveller,
Would give the world to shut his eyes upon,
It is of rent delight a vile unraveller,
A reminiscence offerer of past fun.
I'd rather 'fore a driving tempest run
Despite a thump on Gunga's sandy's shoals,
Than creep on like a snail when Morning gun,
Or Evening, like a knell funeral tolls,
And on my startled ear it's echoing thunder rolls.

V.

Stations you pass where there are folks to greet you,
Willing in troth to shew you hospitality,
Kind hearted—stupid creatures—glad to meet you,
But with backs stiffened by uncouth formality,
Stupidity, or worse, or strange fatality,
Characterizing the Mofussilites,
Heaven knows the cause—perhaps the dead'ning quality
Of stagnant air that no concussion rights,
Of bustling, rattling mirth, and soul awaking sights.

VI.

A little conversation now and then
About the weather—rain, or heat, or cold,
The seasons matter not, nor how, nor when,
You travel upwards, you are gravely told.

How monstrously unlike it was of old.
When rains were periodical and even,
When hot winds came and went—and then behold
How the inspiring chill cold blasts of heaven
Succeeded and decamped all in a period given.

VII.

Then follow—in due course—civil promotions,
Who's going home, and who is coming up,
Mofussilites are found of locomotions
And sip in all the scandal. (Hindee—gup)
As freely as a toper drains his cup,
Wonder at things that can't engender wonder,
As sorry he has fever. (Hindee—tup)
But smile the while ('tis no egregious blunder)
For in the civil list his own name is first under,

VIII.

Said Mr. B's. Now how goes paper?—Pray
Excuse the desultory question for 'tis,
A very keen one when old Indians lay
Their savings out so—keen as *aqua fortis*;
In calculating interest their resort is
And one would not deprive them of the little
They have—they're dead to life—and as "*de mortis*
Nil nisi bonum"—I should use my wit ill,
To quiz them for the love of cash, not I, one tittle,

IX.

Roused from his reverie, "Perhaps you'd wish
To see the Ladies" yawns a rustic friend,—
Assenting—I gulf down a peevish pish,
And seeming pleased his lazy steps attend,
Which towards a large and airy parlour bend,
Where sit his wife and daughter (she quite new is)
And a young Register who seeks to blend,
Ease with Cutcherry. It is well (and true is)
For *Intermittere labores studiis tuis*.

X.

"My dear, here's Mr. Thompson, from Calcutta!
"Lucy, my love (d'ye hear) here's Mr. Thompson."
The wife arises with a feeble mutter,
The daughter cart'says, but her chair soon slumps on,
(One cannot say she sits down, what she bumps on)
The Register with curious eye observes
The new arrival, and the table thumps on,
Remarks my coat—its fashionable curves
And from my dandy *toute ensemble* never swerves.

XI.

"You're from Calcutta, Sir? how long ago?"
"Three weeks Ma'am, sure the current's very rapid,
'Tis so indeed and—I got on but slow,
"A River voyage alone is very rapid,
"Yes Ma'am one's apt to feel a little crabbed,"
"You're going Sir to—to—Yes Ma'am, Benares;
"How long d'ye stay here? Lucy dear, my Lappet,
"Only a day—a traveller seldom tarries
"Long at a place, a break sometimes the tedium varies,"

XII.

"Lucy, go play on the Piano, love!
"Pray Mr. Thompson don't you doat on music?"
The damsel goes and tries the notes to move,
They are enough to make both me and you sick,
So jinglingly discordant—and but few seek,
Who have good ears such tuneless entertainment,
Yet her Mama delighted pats her blue cheek,
The praise she gives, is not to make her vain meant,
Though proud enough herself—to play—what an attainment!

XIII.

The Dinner follows—in this muggy season
Beyond the day it's killed meat will not keep,
Affording an insuperable reason,
Why one must feed that day on nought but sheep,
Fore and hind quarters, ribs and kidneys, heap
Upon the board, there's nothing seen but mutton,
One feels inclined to *baw. .* or else to weep,
If one is not a most voracious glutton,
And only eat for eating sake whate'er the board they put on.

XIV.

Readers remember—'mongst Mofussil sins,
The dinner is prepared at four o'clock,
And as the hour strikes, so the meal begins,
Perspiring most profuse the parties flock,
(The very thought itself's enough to shock,)
And fall to work amidst the greasy vapors,
Arising from a Turkey-hen, or cock,
Or damped duck with mushrooms stewed, and capers
And chicken cutlets nicely *maintenon'd* in papers.

XV.

Oh what a contrast.—In Calcutta, eight
O'clock's the dinner hour—after a scamper,
A glorious scamper on the Course till late,
And then to dress and set off with a lamp, or
Blazing Mussal, borne by an active trumper,
As far's Chowringhee—House well lit—a meeting
Of forty-five, their appetites to pamper,
Lots of fine women, bows, and welcome greeting.

XVI.

Then a fat Consummatum, announcing Connah,
Doors flying open—smiling on the Ladies,
"Pray Ma'am allow me—let me have the honor,
Of handing you"—that done as soon as said is,
Long set of tables where each thing arrayed is
Magnificently, turkies, hams, and beef,
And on the board, of wines, the choicest, laid is
Champaign, Hock, Burgundy, and Teneriffe,
That in a moment dissipates a month of grief.

XVII.

But oh! now doomed to everlasting mutton,
Fat and lean moorghies, rabbits, ducks, and geese,
Each having its own day for us to glut on,
And stuff with dull monotony of ease,
But no variety one's taste to please,
Avault ye from my sight—and now the meal,
Thank heaven is ended, and removed the grease,
A Palkee garry's fated now to wheel,
With Rosinante steeds, doomed the hard lash to feel,

XVIII.

In which the Matron first her body crams,
And next the daughter, dying for a ride,
The husband following makes me his salaams,
To take a seat his Lucy dear beside,
The door then shuts and paying for our pride,
Stewing we pace along a dusty road,
Pass the *jailkhana*, and *poolbunty* wide,
The Judge's house and Register's abode,
And o'er a pukka bridge where once a nulla flowed.

XIX.

Our eye assailed by strings of fettered felons,
Mending the Doctor's fence, clanking their chains,
Or working in the Judge's field of melons,
Not to reduce his magisterial gains;
Our noses pestered with obnoxious drains,
And bones half broken by the rats and nodes,
That intersect the long neglected lanes,
But they're ne'er thought of in the Ruler's codes,
Because he never rides or drives along the roads.

XX.

How half asleep and covered o'er with dust,
Our rustic drive accomplished, we return;
The tea things are arranged, and eat we must
Tho' doubly melted by a boiling urn,
And lamps that, oil being scanty, dimly burn,
Making it darkness visible, as Milton,
(Who could not thro' his injured eyes discern,)
Says of the devil's abode tho' firmly built on
Sulphureous blazing rocks, which raging fire was spilt on.

XXI.

Then one is bored to death by Judges prating,
Of causes either settled or dependant,
Decolies tried, or for the Circuit waiting,
The villainy of Plaintiff and Defendant,
Both equally deserving to be pendant,
False witnesses on each side—vile Goindas,
That make a cause quite doubtful at the end on't,
Puzzling the Hakim and his *Fatwa* finders,
To pass a sentence, which the cause of justice hinders.

XXII.

Then the Collector of his Malgoozary,
And Zemindar's arrears of rent, oft shorks one,
How he's encreased his stamps and his abkarry,
Or knocked down Talooks at his public auctions,
While the new purchaser most proudly stalks on
Tho' sadly ignorant of Revenue business,
Still he is in his shop and boldly talks on,
Till our poor aching heads are seized with dizziness,
The Lord defend us from the official sense that is in his.

XXIII.

The Ladies who will always talk—instead,
Of newest fashions gossiping and scandal,
Chatter about the heavy price of bread,
Sheep, fowls, and great expenditure of candles,
I can't abide a female when she handles,
Subjects like these as if she were a peasant,
Going to market with red cloak and bundles,
To buy a piece of mutton—monstrous pleasant.
And when she gets it home finding it all putrescent.

XXIV.

And now having nothing more to sing or say,
On INDIA—I must needs my work complete,
So gentle readers fare ye well—but stay,
I cannot thus allow ye to retreat,
Without a ward at parting, soft and sweet,
I thank ye heartily ye that have smiled,
Not ye who voting it no pleasant treat
To search the Poet's Corner, would have tolled,
Rather thro' dry debates and controversies wild.

Upper Provinces, 10th September, 1822.

Births.

On Wednesday, the 25th instant, at half past one o'clock, Mrs. CHARLES REBELLO, of a Son and Heir.

At Cochin, on the 29th ultimo, the Lady of W. HARRIS, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Berhampoor, on the 21st ultimo, the Lady of Major HACKETT, of the 1st Battalion 24th Regiment of Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Trichinopoly, on the 24th ultimo, the Lady of C. M. LUSHINGTON, Esq. of a Son.

Deaths.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock on the evening of Sunday the 22d instant, by an attack of the Cholera Morbus, Mrs. Colonel PATON, the Lady of the Commissary General. Mrs. PATON's health had long been so indifferent that she found it necessary a few years ago to visit England and the continent of Europe, chiefly for the purpose of recovering her constitution in some degree from the effects of a residence during many years in India, and frequently under circumstances of great trial to the female constitution. It would seem however that in her impatience to rejoin the Colonel with their eldest Daughter, she did not lengthen her stay at home sufficiently for her personal benefit, as she has suffered severely at times from head-ache and from general debility since her return to this country. This habitual state of her health may be supposed to have rendered her the less able to sustain a disorder which has recently proved fatal to persons in full strength at Calcutta, and it appears further happily to have prepared her mind for the great event which is now past to her. She contemplated her approaching end with a fortitude and serenity for which the female sex is often remarkable. She took formal leave of her Husband and Daughter, and wished them not to disappoint the party of relations who had been accustomed to take their Sunday Dinner with the Colonel and his Family. Her attention to these little circumstances did not arise from a neglect of the greater considerations with which Death is connected. She spoke in a religious view of the subject with her characteristic frankness and spirit, expressing her acquiescence in the divine will, and her gratitude to God, for His many mercies to her. Her intelligence and utterance were spared to her during an hour or two after her pulse had ceased to beat, and her last words "God be praised." Such a close of life tends powerfully to console survivors, whose attachment to the deceased must occasion unmitigated sorrow, if there be nothing in Death to suggest and warrant the hope of eternal Mercies from the Judge of mankind. In other views of Mrs. PATON's character there was much to be admired. Her situation in life had not lessened her unaffectedness of manners, neither was her vivacity of spirit reduced during her intervals of health by the frequent sickness which she suffered. She was a warm friend, an affectionate wife, and a fond Mother.

On the 24th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH COMPTON, of Howrah, aged 44 years.